

# Validation Report

Michigan, SPS-1  
Task Order 22, CLIN 2  
October 2 to 3, 2007

1	Executive Summary .....	1
2	Corrective Actions Recommended .....	3
3	Post Calibration Analysis.....	3
3.1	Temperature-based Analysis.....	6
3.2	Speed-based Analysis .....	8
3.3	Classification Validation.....	10
3.4	Evaluation by ASTM E-1318 Criteria .....	11
4	Pavement Discussion .....	12
4.1	Profile Analysis.....	12
4.2	Distress Survey and Any Applicable Photos .....	14
4.3	Vehicle-pavement Interaction Discussion .....	14
5	Equipment Discussion .....	15
5.1	Pre-Evaluation Diagnostics.....	15
5.2	Calibration Process .....	15
5.2.1	Calibration Iteration 1 .....	15
5.3	Summary of Traffic Sheet 16s .....	16
5.4	Projected Maintenance/Replacement Requirements.....	17
6	Pre-Validation Analysis .....	17
6.1	Temperature-based Analysis.....	21
6.2	Speed-based Analysis .....	23
6.3	Classification Validation.....	25
6.4	Evaluation by ASTM E-1318 Criteria .....	26
6.5	Prior Validations .....	27
7	Data Availability and Quality .....	28
8	Data Sheets.....	33
9	Updated Handout Guide and Sheet 17 .....	33
10	Updated Sheet 18 .....	33
11	Traffic Sheet 16(s) .....	33

## List of Tables

Table 1-1 Post-Validation results – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007 .....	1
Table 1-2 Results Based on ASTM E-1318-02 Test Procedures.....	2
Table 3-1 Post-Validation Results – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007.....	3
Table 3-2 Post-Validation Results by Temperature Bin – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007.....	6
Table 3-3 Post-Validation Results by Speed Bin – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007 .....	8
Table 3-4 Truck Misclassification Percentages for 260100 – 03-Oct-2007 .....	11
Table 3-5 Truck Classification Mean Differences for 260100 – 03-Oct-2007.....	11
Table 3-6 Results of Validation Using ASTM E-1318-02 Criteria .....	12
Table 4-1 Thresholds for WIM Index Values.....	13
Table 4-2 WIM Index Values - 260100 –02-Jun-2006.....	13
Table 5-1 Calibration Iteration 1 Results – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007 (09:09 AM) .....	16
Table 5-2 Classification Validation History – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007.....	17
Table 5-3 Weight Validation History – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007 .....	17
Table 6-1 Pre-Validation Results – 260100 – 02-Oct-2007 .....	18
Table 6-2 Pre-Validation Results by Temperature Bin – 260100 – 02-Oct-2007 .....	21
Table 6-3 Pre-Validation Results by Speed Bin – 260100 – 02-Oct-2007.....	23
Table 6-4 Truck Misclassification Percentages for 260100 – 02-Oct-2007 .....	25
Table 6-5 Truck Classification Mean Differences for 260100 – 02-Oct-2007.....	26
Table 6-6 Results of Validation Using ASTM E-1318-02 Criteria .....	26
Table 6-7 Last Validation Final Results – 260100 – 11-Jul-2006.....	27
Table 6-8 Last Validation Results by Speed Bin – 260100 – 11-Jul-2006.....	28
Table 7-1 Amount of Traffic Data Available 260100 – 02-Oct-2007 .....	29
Table 7-2 GVW Characteristics of Major sub-groups of Trucks – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007 .....	30

## List of Figures

Figure 3-1 Post-Validation Speed-Temperature Distribution – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007 ....	4
Figure 3-2 Post-validation GVW Percent Error vs. Speed – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007 .....	5
Figure 3-3 Post-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Temperature – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007 .....	5
Figure 3-4 Post-Validation Spacing vs. Speed – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007 .....	6
Figure 3-5 Post-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Temperature by Truck – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007 .....	7
Figure 3-6 Post-Validation Steering Axle Error vs. Temperature by Group – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007 .....	8
Figure 3-7 Post-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Speed by Truck – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007 .....	9
Figure 3-8 Post-Validation Steering Axle Percent Error vs. Speed by Group – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007 .....	10
Figure 4-1 Trailing Sensor Crack – 260100 – 02-Oct-2007 .....	14
Figure 5-1 Calibration Iteration 1 GVW Percent Error vs. Speed Group – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007 (09:09 AM) .....	16
Figure 6-1 Pre-Validation Speed-Temperature Distribution – 260100 – 02-Oct-2007 ....	19
Figure 6-2 Pre-validation GVW Percent Error vs. Speed – 260100 – 02-Oct-2007 .....	19
Figure 6-3 Pre-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Temperature – 260100 – 02-Oct-2007 .....	20
Figure 6-4 Pre-Validation Spacing vs. Speed - 260100 – 02-Oct-2007 .....	21
Figure 6-5 Pre-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Temperature by Truck – 260100 – 02-Oct-2007 .....	22
Figure 6-6 Pre-Validation Steering Axle Error vs. Temperature by Group – 260100 – 02-Oct-2007 .....	23
Figure 6-7 Pre-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Speed Group - 260100 – 02-Oct-2007 .....	24
Figure 6-8 Pre-Validation Steering Axle Percent Error vs. Speed Group - 260100 – 02-Oct-2007 .....	25
Figure 6-9 Last Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Speed – 260100 – 11-Jul-2006 .....	27
Figure 7-1 Expected GVW Distribution Class 5 – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007 .....	31
Figure 7-2 Expected GVW Distribution Class 9 – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007 .....	31
Figure 7-3 Expected Vehicle Distribution – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007 .....	32
Figure 7-4 Expected Speed Distribution – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007 .....	32

## 1 Executive Summary

A visit was made to the Michigan 0100 on October 2 to 3, 2007 for the purposes of conducting a validation of the WIM system located on US Route 27 approximately 2.6 miles north of M-21. The SPS-1 is located in the righthand, southbound lane of a four-lane divided facility. The posted speed limit at this location is 60 mph for trucks. The LTPP lane is one of 4 lanes instrumented at this site. The validation procedures were in accordance with LTPP's SPS WIM Data Collection Guide dated August 21, 2001.

This is the third validation visit to this location. This is the original site location. It was installed in June 2005 by the agency.

**This site meets all LTPP precision requirements except speed. This is not considered sufficient to disqualify the site as having research quality data. The classification algorithm currently does not provide research quality classification information.**

The site is instrumented with quartz piezo sensors and DAW 190 electronics. It is installed in portland cement concrete, 400 feet long.

The validation used the following trucks:

- 1) 5-axle tractor-trailer with a tractor having an air suspension and a trailer with a standard rear tandem and an air suspension loaded to 75,700 lbs., the "golden" truck.
- 2) 5-axle tractor semi-trailer with a tractor having an air suspension and a trailer with a standard rear tandem and an air suspension loaded to 65,390 lbs., the "partial" truck.

The validation speeds ranged from 49 to 70 miles per hour. The agency had already identified that the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile speed for trucks was in excess to the posted speed limit of 60 mph for trucks. The Agency received approval from the Motor Carrier Enforcement Group to run the test trucks at speeds greater than the posted truck speed limit. The test trucks were not allowed to exceed the speeds being driven by the surrounding traffic. The pavement temperatures ranged from 62 to 86 degrees Fahrenheit. The desired speed range was achieved during this validation. The desired 30 degree Fahrenheit temperature range was not achieved.

**Table 1-1 Post-Validation results – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007**

SPS-1, -2, -5, -6 and -8	95 %Confidence Limit of Error	Site Values	Pass/Fail
Steering axles	$\pm 20$ percent	$5.5 \pm 7.0\%$	Pass
Tandem axles	$\pm 15$ percent	$-1.5 \pm 6.1\%$	Pass
GVW	$\pm 10$ percent	$-0.5 \pm 4.3\%$	Pass
<b>Speed</b>	<b><math>\pm 1</math> mph [2 km/hr]</b>	<b><math>0.4 \pm 1.2</math> mph</b>	<b>Fail</b>
Axle spacing	$\pm 0.5$ ft [150mm]	$0.0 \pm 0.1$ ft	Pass

Prepared: djw

Checked: bko

The pavement condition appeared to be satisfactory for conducting a performance evaluation. There were no distresses observed that would influence truck motions significantly. A visual survey determined that there is no discernable bouncing or avoidance by trucks in the sensor area. There has been no profile information collected in the year prior to the validation so WIMIndex values could not be computed. When profile data becomes available an amended report will be submitted that includes WIMIndex values.

If this site had been evaluated using ASTM E-1318-02 it would have met the conditions for a Type I site exclusive of wheel loads. LTPP does not validate WIM performance with respect to wheel loads.

**Table 1-2 Results Based on ASTM E-1318-02 Test Procedures**

<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>Limits for Allowable Error</b>	<b>Percent within Allowable Error</b>	<b>Pass/Fail</b>
Single Axles	± 20%	100%	Pass
Axle Groups	± 15%	100%	Pass
GVW	± 10%	100%	Pass

Prepared: djw

Checked: bko

**This site needs four years of data to meet the goal of five years of research quality data.**

## 2 Corrective Actions Recommended

The pavement in the area of the trailing WIM sensor has developed a crack that runs laterally through the sensor installation and may have been the cause for the sensor's input cable to lose insulation resistance properties. The trailing sensor needs to be replaced.

There are no other corrective measures recommended for this site at this time under the assumption that LTPP will only recognize misclassification of heavy vehicles (FHWA Classes 6 and higher).

## 3 Post Calibration Analysis

This final analysis is based on test runs conducted Oct 3, 2007 during the morning and early afternoon hours at test site 260100 on US Route 27. This SPS-1 site is on the southbound, righthand of a four-lane divided facility. No auto-calibration was used during test runs. The two trucks used for the calibration and for the subsequent validation included:

1. 5-axle tractor-trailer with a tractor having an air suspension and trailer with a standard rear tandem and air suspension loaded to 75,700 lbs., the "golden" truck.
2. 5-axle tractor semi-trailer with a tractor having an air suspension and a trailer with a standard rear tandem and an air suspension loaded to 65,390 lbs., the "partial" truck.

Each truck made a total of 20 passes over the WIM scale at speeds ranging from approximately 49 to 70 miles per hour. The desired speed range was achieved during this validation. Pavement surface temperatures were recorded during the test runs ranging from about 62 to 86 degrees Fahrenheit. The desired 30 degree Fahrenheit temperature range was not achieved. The computed values of 95% confidence limits of each statistic for the total population are in Table 3-1.

As shown in Table 3-1, the site meets and passed all LTPP performance criteria for research quality data for weight and spacing. It did not meet the requirements for speed, which is not considered sufficient to disqualify the site as having research quality data.

**Table 3-1 Post-Validation Results – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007**

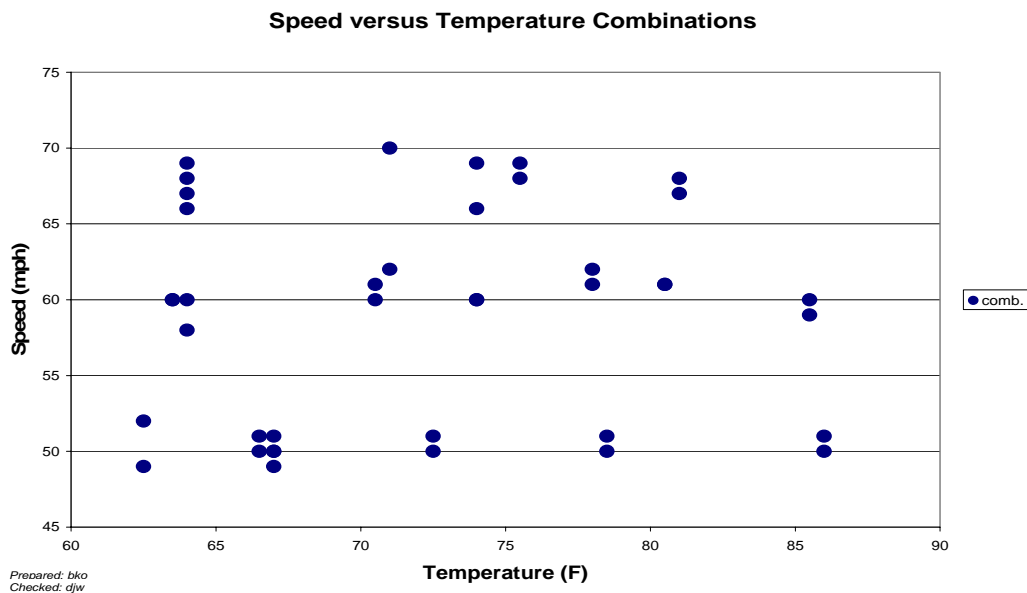
SPS-1, -2, -5, -6 and -8	95 %Confidence Limit of Error	Site Values	Pass/Fail
Steering axles	$\pm 20$ percent	$5.5 \pm 7\%$	Pass
Tandem axles	$\pm 15$ percent	$-1.5 \pm 6.1\%$	Pass
GVW	$\pm 10$ percent	$-0.5 \pm 4.3\%$	Pass
Speed	$\pm 1$ mph [2 km/hr]	$0.4 \pm 1.2$ mph	Fail
Axle spacing	$\pm 0.5$ ft [150mm]	$0.0 \pm 0.1$ ft	Pass

Prepared: djw

Checked: bko

The test runs were conducted primarily during morning and early afternoon hours under mostly cloudy weather conditions, resulting in a limited range of pavement temperatures. The runs were also conducted at various speeds to determine the effects of these variables on the performance of the WIM scale. To investigate these effects, the data set was split into three speed groups and two temperature groups. The distribution of runs by speed and temperature is illustrated in Figure 3-1. The figure indicates that the desired distribution of speed and temperature combinations was not achieved for this set of validation runs because of the limited temperature range.

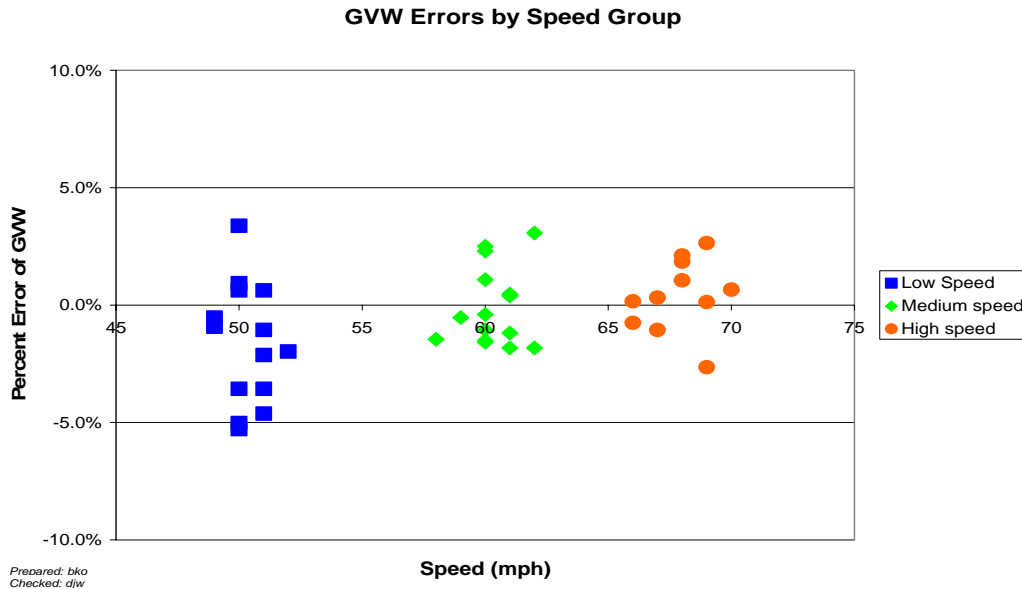
The three speed groups were divided as follows: Low speed – 49 to 55 mph, Medium speed – 56 to 62 mph and High speed – 63 + mph. The two temperature groups were created by splitting the runs between those at 62 to 73 degrees Fahrenheit for Low temperature and 74 to 86 degrees Fahrenheit for High temperature.



**Figure 3-1 Post-Validation Speed-Temperature Distribution – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007**

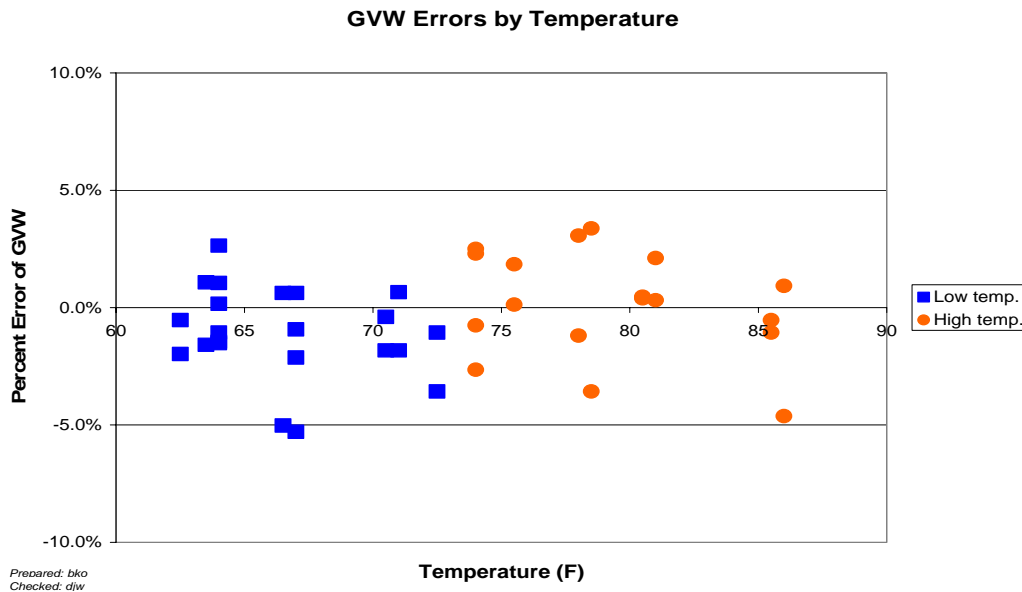
A series of graphs was developed to investigate visually any sign of a relationship between speed or temperature and the scale performance.

Figure 3-2 shows the GVW Percent Error vs. Speed graph for the population as a whole. From the figure, it can be seen that the GVW error estimate of the WIM equipment progresses from a slight underestimation at lower speeds toward a slight overestimation as speeds reach the higher end of the test range. The scatter of the percent error appears to be greater at the lower speeds.



**Figure 3-2 Post-validation GVW Percent Error vs. Speed – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007**

Figure 3-3 shows the relationship between temperature and GVW percentage error. The graph illustrates that there does not appear to be a significant relationship between GVW error and pavement temperature although there is a tendency to underestimate at the lower temperatures.

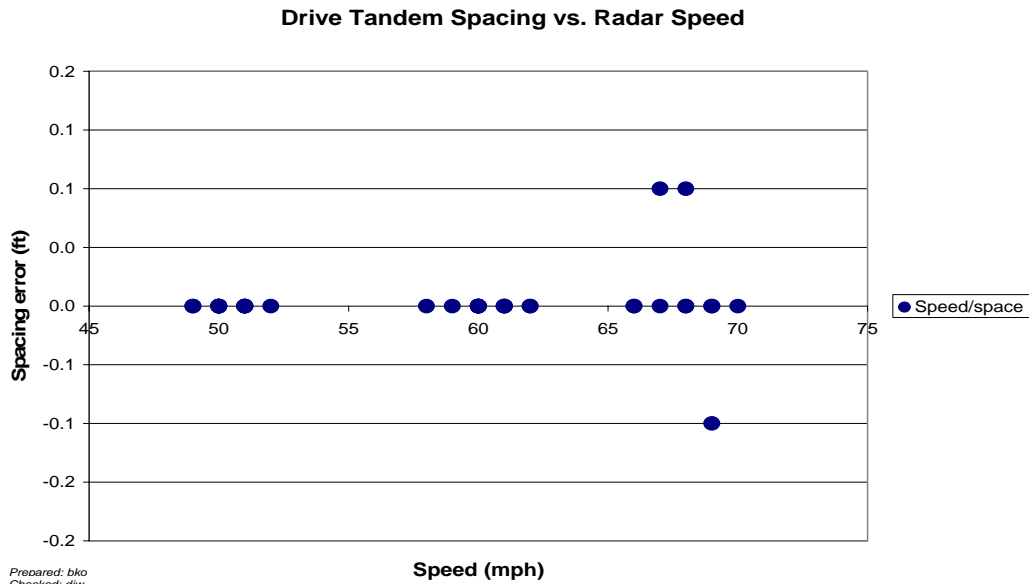


**Figure 3-3 Post-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Temperature – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007**

Figure 3-4 shows the relationship between the drive tandem spacing errors in feet and speeds. This graph is used as a potential indicator of classification errors due to failure to



correctly identify spacings on a vehicle. Since the most common reference value is the drive tandem on a Class 9 vehicle, this is the spacing evaluated and plotted for validations. Axle spacing errors appear to be consistent throughout the test truck speed range and are limited to maximums of about 0.1 feet. Vehicles speeds appear to have no effect on the error of measured axle spacing.



**Figure 3-4 Post-Validation Spacing vs. Speed – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007**

### 3.1 Temperature-based Analysis

The two temperature groups were created by splitting the runs between those at 62 to 73 degrees Fahrenheit for Low temperature and 74 to 86 degrees Fahrenheit for High temperature.

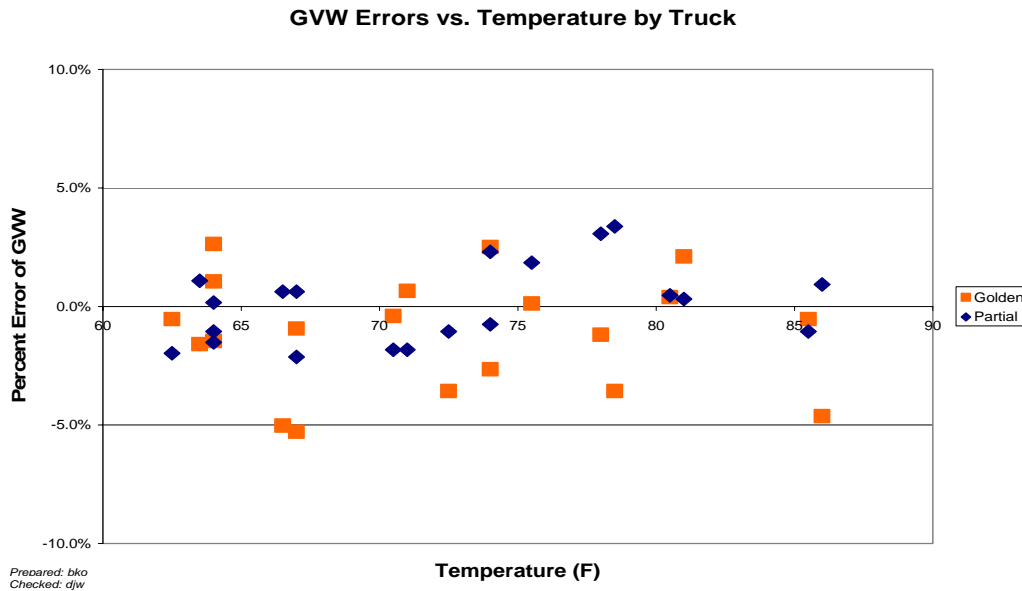
**Table 3-2 Post-Validation Results by Temperature Bin – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007**

Element	95% Limit	Low Temperature 62 to 73 °F	High Temperature 74 to 86 °F
Steering axles	$\pm 20\%$	$5.2 \pm 8.7\%$	$5.8 \pm 5.0\%$
Tandem axles	$\pm 15\%$	$-2.1 \pm 5.2\%$	$-0.7 \pm 7.0\%$
GVW	$\pm 10\%$	$-1.1 \pm 4.0\%$	$0.2 \pm 4.7\%$
Speed	$\pm 1$ mph	$0.5 \pm 1.2$ mph	$0.2 \pm 1.2$ mph
Axle spacing	$\pm 0.5$ ft	$0.0 \pm 0.1$ ft	$0.0 \pm 0.0$ ft

Prepared: djw      Checked: bko

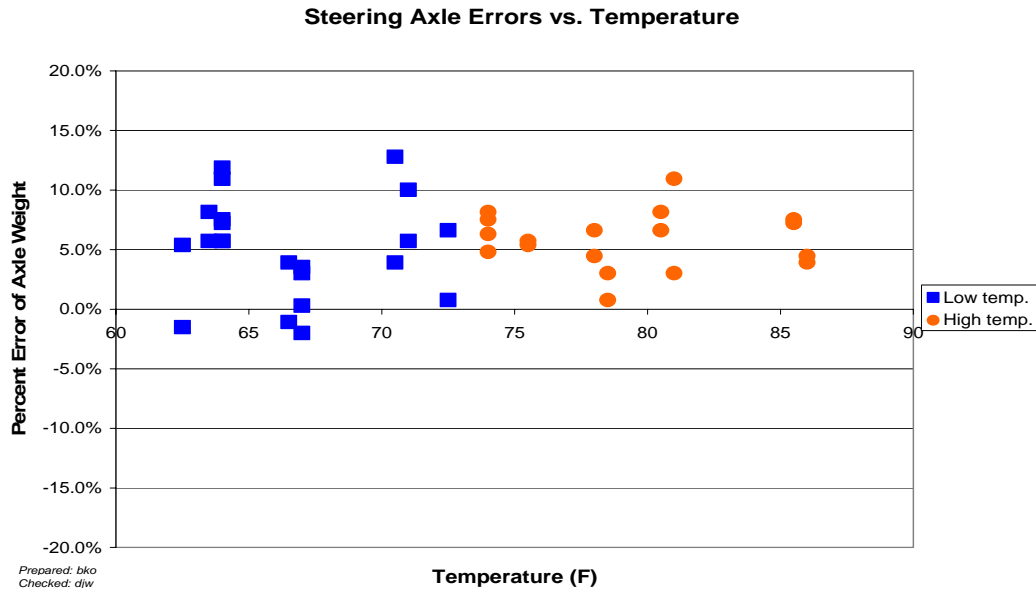
From Table 3-2, it appears that the mean error for steering axles is greater than the mean error for tandem and GVW weights at all temperatures. The equipment appears to estimate GVW and tandem axle weights with reasonable accuracy, with slight underestimation of both at the lower temperatures. The scatter for steering axle error is greater at the lower temperatures, while error scatter for tandem weights is greater at the higher temperatures. Scatter for GVW error appears to be consistent at all temperatures.

Figure 3-5 is the distribution of GVW Errors versus Temperature by Truck graph. The figure illustrates consistent GVW errors for both trucks over the observed temperature range.



**Figure 3-5 Post-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Temperature by Truck – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007**

Figure 3-6 shows the relationship between steering axle errors and temperature. This graph is included due to the frequent use of steering axle weights of Class 9 vehicles for calibration. This site does not use auto-calibration. The steering axles in this graph are associated only with Class 9 vehicles. Figure 3-6 shows how the WIM equipment overestimates the steering axle weights at all temperatures. Variability of the error is decreasing as the temperature increases. This may be a function of the number of observations rather than an actual temperature effect.



**Figure 3-6 Post-Validation Steering Axle Error vs. Temperature by Group – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007**

### 3.2 Speed-based Analysis

The three speed groups were divided using 49 to 55 mph for Low speed, 56 to 62 mph for Medium speed and 63+ mph for High speed.

**Table 3-3 Post-Validation Results by Speed Bin – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007**

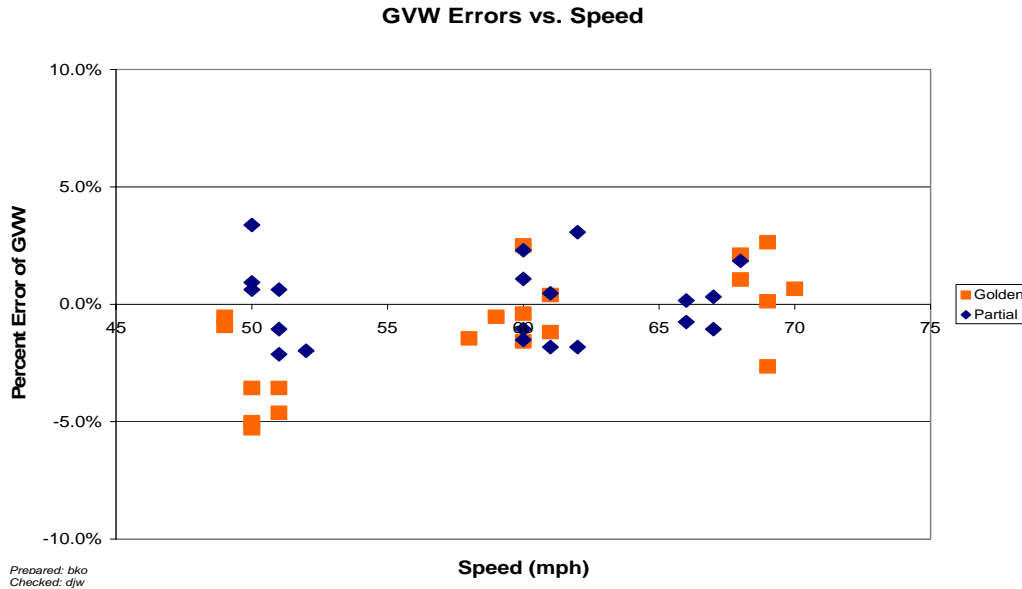
Element	95% Limit	Low Speed 49 to 55 mph	Medium Speed 56 to 62 mph	High Speed 63+ mph
Steering axles	$\pm 20\%$	$2.2 \pm 5.8\%$	$7.4 \pm 5.2\%$	$7.1 \pm 5.8\%$
Tandem axles	$\pm 15\%$	$-2.4 \pm 7.3\%$	$-1.3 \pm 5.7\%$	$-0.6 \pm 5.3\%$
GVW	$\pm 10\%$	$-1.7 \pm 5.5\%$	$-0.1 \pm 3.6\%$	$0.4 \pm 3.4\%$
Speed	$\pm 1$ mph	$0.4 \pm 1.1$ mph	$0.2 \pm 1.2$ mph	$0.5 \pm 1.5$ mph
Axle spacing	$\pm 0.5$ ft	$0.0 \pm 0$ ft	$0.0 \pm 0.0$ ft	$0.0 \pm 0.1$ ft

Prepared: djw      Checked: bko

From Table 3-3, it appears that the mean error for steering axle weights is generally greater than the mean error for tandem axle weights and GVW at all speeds. For steering axle weights, the equipment overestimates at all speeds, with greater overestimation at the medium and high speeds. Scatter for steering axle weights appears to be consistent throughout the entire speed range. Tandem and GVW weights are generally underestimated, with scatter of the error greater at the lower speeds than the medium and high speeds.

Figure 3-7 illustrates the tendency of the WIM equipment to underestimate GVW for the Golden truck (squares) at the lower speeds, and report fairly consistent GVW weights for

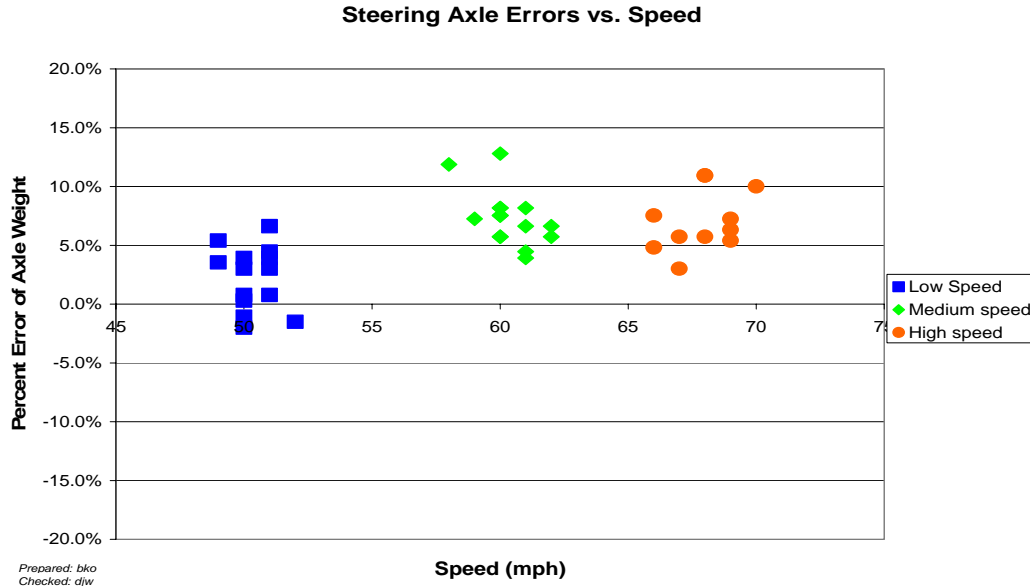
the Partial truck (diamonds) at all speeds. The underestimation of GVW for the Golden truck creates a greater scatter in error at the lower speeds for the truck population as a whole. Individually the scatter in errors for the two trucks at the lower speed appears similar. This subset of speed data is collected below the 15<sup>th</sup> percentile speed for trucks.



**Figure 3-7 Post-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Speed by Truck – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007**

Figure 3-8 shows the relationship between steering axle errors and speed. This graph is included due to the frequent use of steering axle weights of Class 9 vehicles for auto-calibration. This site does not use auto-calibration. The steering axles in this graph are associated only with Class 9 vehicles.

Figure 3-8 shows how the WIM equipment generally overestimates the steering axle weights, with greater overestimation at the medium and high speeds. Variability of the error is generally constant throughout the entire speed range.



**Figure 3-8 Post-Validation Steering Axle Percent Error vs. Speed by Group – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007**

### 3.3 Classification Validation

The agency uses a variant of the FHWA 13-bin classification scheme. Classification 15 has been added to record the number of unclassified vehicles. The classification scheme is known to have difficulties in differentiating between some Class 10s and 13s and in identifying school buses.

The agency has elected not to make additional modifications to its classification scheme to address these issues as there is no unique non-visual way to improve the scheme for the problem vehicles.

The classification validation is intended to find gross errors in vehicle classification, not to validate the installed algorithm. A sample of 100 trucks was collected at the site. Video was taken at the site to provide ground truth for the evaluation. Based on a 100 percent sample it was determined that there are 0 percent unknown vehicles and 0 percent unclassified vehicles.

The second check is the ability of the algorithm to correctly distinguish between truck classes with no more than 2% errors in such classifications.

Table 3-4 has the classification error rates by class. The overall misclassification rate is 6.8%.

**Table 3-4 Truck Misclassification Percentages for 260100 – 03-Oct-2007**

Class	Percent Error	Class	Percent Error	Class	Percent Error
4	50	5	4.2	6	14.3
7	N/A				
8	0	9	1.9	10	25
11	N/A	12	N/A	13	16.7

Prepared: djw Checked: bko

The misclassification percentage is computed as the probability that a pair containing the Class of interest does NOT include a match. Thus if there are eight pairs of observations with at least one Class 9 and only six of them are matches, the error rate is 25 percent. The percent error and the mean differences reported below do not represent the same statistic. It is possible to have error rates greater than 0 with a mean difference of zero.

**Table 3-5 Truck Classification Mean Differences for 260100 – 03-Oct-2007**

Class	Mean Difference	Class	Mean Difference	Class	Mean Difference
4	-50	5	4	6	- 14
7	N/A				
8	0	9	2	10	- 25
11	N/A	12	N/A	13	20

Prepared: djw Checked: bko

These error rates are normalized to represent how many vehicles of the class are expected to be over or under-counted for every hundred of that class observed by the equipment. Thus a value of 0 means the class is identified correctly on average. A number between –1 and –100 indicates at least that number of vehicles either missed or not assigned to the class by the equipment. It is not possible to miss more than all of them or one hundred out of one hundred. Numbers 1 or larger indicate at least how many more vehicles are assigned to the class than the actual “hundred observed”. Classes marked Unknown (UNK) are those identified by the equipment but no vehicles of the type were seen by the observer. There is no way to tell how many vehicles of that type might actually exist. N/A means no vehicles of the class were recorded by either the equipment or the observer.

The error in Class 9 vehicles is the result of a pickup and trailer combination that is visually a Class 5 (single unit vehicle with light trailer) having the correct dimensions and apparently sufficient weight to be considered a Class 9. The Class 10 error is a single vehicle that was identified as a Class 13. The Class 4 errors are school buses identified as Class 5s.

### **3.4 Evaluation by ASTM E-1318 Criteria**

The ASTM E-1318 criteria for a successful validation of Type I sites is 95% of the observed errors within the limits for allowable errors for each of the relevant statistics. If this site had been evaluated using ASTM E-1318-02 it would have met the conditions for

a Type I site exclusive of wheel loads. LTPP does not validate WIM performance with respect to wheel loads.

**Table 3-6 Results of Validation Using ASTM E-1318-02 Criteria**

Characteristic	Limits for Allowable Error	Percent within Allowable Error	Pass/Fail
Single Axles	± 20%	100%	Pass
Axle Groups	± 15%	100%	Pass
GVW	± 10%	100%	Pass

Prepared: djw

Checked: bko

## 4 Pavement Discussion

The pavement condition did not appear to influence truck movement across the sensors.

### 4.1 Profile Analysis

Although there has been no profile data collected in the year prior to this validation profile data was collected within a year of the previous validation. When new profile data becomes available a profile analysis will be done and an amended report submitted.

The WIM site is a section of pavement that is 305 meters long with the WIM scale located at 274.5 meters from the beginning of the test section. An ICC profiler was used to collect longitudinal profiles of the test section with a sampling interval of 25 millimeters.

Profile data collected at the SPS WIM location by Stantec Consultants on June 2, 2006 were processed through the LTPP SPS WIM Index software, version 1.1. While the profile files indicate that this WIM scale is installed on a flexible pavement, a review of the photos and on-site confirmation show that the pavement type around on this section is rigid.

A total of 11 profiler passes were conducted over the WIM site. Since the issuance of the LTPP directive on collection of longitudinal profile data for SPS WIM sections, the requirements have been a minimum of 3 passes in the center of the lane and one shifted to each side. For this site the RSC has completed 5 passes at the center of the lane, 3 passes shifted to the left side of the lane, and 3 passes shifted to the right side of the lane. Shifts to the sides of the lanes were made such that data were collected as close to the lane edges as was safely possible. For each profiler pass, profiles were recorded under the left wheel path (LWP) and the right wheel path (RWP).

The SPS WIM Index software, version 1.0 was developed with four different indices: LRI, SRI, Peak LRI and Peak SRI. The LRI incorporates the pavement profile starting 25.8 m prior to the scale and ending 3.2 m after the scale in the direction of travel. The SRI incorporates a shorter section of pavement profile beginning 2.74 m prior to the WIM scale and ending 0.46 m after the scale. The LRI and SRI are the index values for the actual location of the WIM scale. Peak LRI is the highest value of LRI, within 30 m prior to the scale. Peak SRI indicates the highest value of SRI that is located between

2.45 m prior to the scale and 1.5 m after the scale. Also, a range for each of the indices was developed to provide the smoothness criteria. The ranges are shown in Table 4-1. When all of the values are below the lower thresholds, it is presumed unlikely that pavement smoothness will significantly influence sensor output. When one or more values exceed an upper threshold there is a reasonable expectation that the pavement smoothness will influence the outcome of the validation. When all values are below the upper threshold but not all below the lower threshold, the pavement smoothness may or may not influence the validation outcome.

**Table 4-1 Thresholds for WIM Index Values**

Index	Lower Threshold (m/km)	Upper Threshold (m/km)
LRI	0.50	2.1
SRI	0.50	2.1
Peak LRI	0.50	2.1
Peak SRI	0.75	2.9

Prepared: djw Checked: bko

Table 4-2 shows the computed index values for all 11 profiler passes for this WIM site. The average values over the passes in each path were also calculated when three or more passes were completed. These are shown in the right most column of the table. Values above the upper index limits are presented in bold while values below the lower index limits are presented in italics.

From Table 4-2 it can be seen that most of the indices computed from the profiles are between the upper and lower threshold values. These results indicate that the pavement smoothness may or may not influence the sensor output. However, since the validation of the equipment was successful, no pavement remediation is recommended at this time.

**Table 4-2 WIM Index Values - 260100 –02-Jun-2006**

Profiler Passes			Pass 1	Pass 2	Pass 3	Pass 4	Pass 5	Ave.
Center	LWP	LRI (m/km)	0.544	0.562	0.600	0.582	0.565	0.571
		SRI (m/km)	0.630	0.482	0.635	0.648	0.594	0.598
		Peak LRI (m/km)	0.686	0.744	0.791	0.741	0.752	0.743
		Peak SRI (m/km)	0.674	0.639	0.691	0.658	0.647	0.662
	RWP	LRI (m/km)	0.809	0.741	0.771	0.805	0.820	0.789
		SRI (m/km)	1.123	0.973	1.226	1.286	1.316	1.185
		Peak LRI (m/km)	0.895	0.871	0.946	0.954	0.916	0.916
		Peak SRI (m/km)	1.180	1.112	1.311	1.367	1.363	1.267
Left Shift	LWP	LRI (m/km)	0.612	0.578	0.597			0.596
		SRI (m/km)	0.554	0.538	0.619			0.570
		Peak LRI (m/km)	0.672	0.640	0.727			0.680
		Peak SRI (m/km)	0.789	0.791	0.689			0.756
	RWP	LRI (m/km)	0.771	0.761	0.795			0.776
		SRI (m/km)	1.044	0.959	1.360			1.121
		Peak LRI (m/km)	1.182	1.196	0.957			1.112



Profiler Passes			Pass 1	Pass 2	Pass 3	Pass 4	Pass 5	Ave.
		Peak SRI (m/km)	1.295	1.301	1.507			1.368
Right Shift	LWP	LRI (m/km)	0.672	0.682	0.612			0.655
		SRI (m/km)	0.839	0.824	0.617			0.760
		Peak LRI (m/km)	0.807	0.916	0.853			0.859
		Peak SRI (m/km)	0.911	0.951	0.713			0.858
	RWP	LRI (m/km)	0.854	0.903	0.779			0.845
		SRI (m/km)	1.217	1.305	1.266			1.263
		Peak LRI (m/km)	0.977	1.009	0.937			0.974
		Peak SRI (m/km)	1.313	1.379	1.285			1.326

Prepared: djw

Checked: bko

#### 4.2 Distress Survey and Any Applicable Photos

During a visual survey of the pavement, no distresses that would influence truck movement across the WIM scales were noted.

A lateral crack in the area of the trailing WIM sensor appears to have diminished the lead-in cable's insulation resistance properties. This is shown in Figure 4-1



Figure 4-1 Trailing Sensor Crack – 260100 – 02-Oct-2007

#### 4.3 Vehicle-pavement Interaction Discussion

A visual observation of the trucks as they approach, traverse and leave the sensor area did not indicate any visible motion of the trucks that would affect the performance of the WIM scales. Trucks appear to track down the wheel path and daylight cannot be seen between the tires of any of the sensors for the equipment.

## **5 Equipment Discussion**

The traffic monitoring equipment at this location includes quartz piezo sensors and DAW 190. These sensors are installed ten feet apart in a staggered configuration in a portland cement concrete pavement.

There were no changes in basic equipment operating condition since the validation on July 11, 2006.

### ***5.1 Pre-Evaluation Diagnostics***

A complete electronic and electrical check of all system components including in-road sensors, electrical power, and telephone service were performed immediately prior to the evaluation. Although it appears to be working normally, insulation resistance measurements of the trailing WIM sensor indicated that it is operating outside of the manufacturer's minimum standard for insulation resistance. All other sensors and system components were found to be within operating parameters.

### ***5.2 Calibration Process***

The equipment required one-iteration of the calibration process between the initial 40 runs and the final 40 runs.

#### ***5.2.1 Calibration Iteration 1***

For this equipment, there are 4 primary calibration factors. The overall sensitivity factor is increased to account for underestimation of all weights at all speeds and is decreased to compensate for overestimation of all weights at all speeds.

The three speed point factors are increased or decreased to compensate for underestimation or overestimation of weights at the lower, medium and high speed ranges.

For this site, the starting factors were:

Overall sensitivity: 820  
Speed compensation factor 1: 1000  
Speed compensation factor 2: 1014  
Speed compensation factor 3: 1044

The results of the pre-validation test runs indicated that the equipment was generally underestimating all weights by approximately 10%, with additional underestimation at the medium and high speeds of approximately 3% and 2% respectively.

As a result, the primary factors were adjusted to compensate for these underestimations and the following factors were installed:

Overall sensitivity: 900  
Speed compensation factor 1: 1000  
Speed compensation factor 2: 1050

### Speed compensation factor 3: 1071

The agency made the same calculations and selected the new factors which they input into the controller.

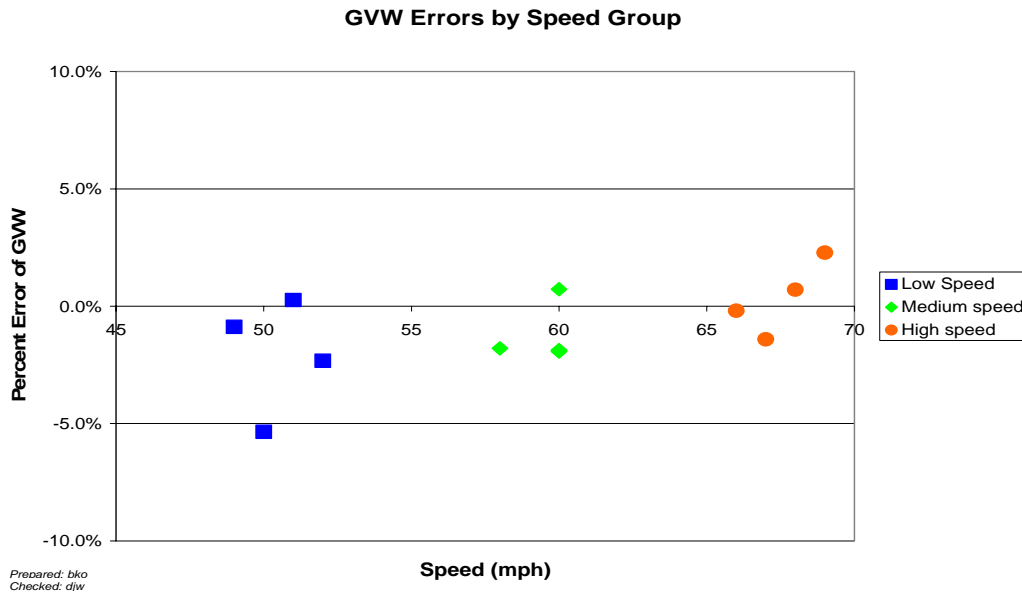
The results of the 12 calibration verification runs are shown in Table 5-1. No further calibrations were deemed necessary. A final 28 test runs were conducted to complete the post-validation series of 40 runs.

**Table 5-1 Calibration Iteration 1 Results – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007 (09:09 AM)**

SPS-1, -2, -5, -6 and -8	95 %Confidence Limit of Error	Site Values	Pass/Fail
Steering axles	$\pm 20$ percent	$4.2 \pm 8.7\%$	Pass
Tandem axles	$\pm 15$ percent	$-1.8 \pm 5.5\%$	Pass
GVW	$\pm 10$ percent	$-1.0 \pm 4.3\%$	Pass
<b>Speed</b>	<b><math>\pm 1</math> mph</b>	<b><math>0.6 \pm 1.1</math> mph</b>	<b>Fail</b>
Axle spacing	$\pm 0.5$ ft	$0.0 \pm 0.1$ ft	Pass

Prepared: djw

Checked: bko



**Figure 5-1 Calibration Iteration 1 GVW Percent Error vs. Speed Group – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007 (09:09 AM)**

### 5.3 Summary of Traffic Sheet 16s

This site has validation information from previous visits as well as the current one in the tables below.

Table 5-2 has the information for TRF\_CALIBRATION\_AVC for Sheet 16s submitted prior to this validation as well as the information for the current visit.

**Table 5-2 Classification Validation History – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007**

Date	Method	Mean Difference				Percent Unclassified
		Class 9	Class 8	Class 13	Other 2	
10/03/2007	Manual	2.0	0.0	20.0		0.0
10/02/2007	Manual	0.0	0.0	100.0		0.0
07/11/2006	Manual	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
12/07/2005	Manual	0.0	0.0			0.0
12/06/2005	Manual	0.0	0.0			0.0

Prepared: djw Checked: bko

Table 5-3 has the information for TRF\_CALIBRATION\_WIM for Sheet 16s submitted prior to this validation as well as the information for the current visit.

**Table 5-3 Weight Validation History – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007**

Date	Method	Mean Error and (SD)		
		GVW	Single Axles	Tandem Axles
10/03/2007	Test Trucks	-0.5 (2.1)	5.5 (3.5)	-1.5 (3.1)
10/02/2007	Test Trucks	-10.8 (2.1)	-7.3 (3.1)	-11.4 (3.4)
07/11/2006	Test Trucks	-0.6 (1.7)	0.5 (4.7)	-1.2 (2.1)
12/08/2005	Test Trucks	-2.1 (3.4)	-4.2 (4.0)	-1.7 (4.3)
12/07/2005	Test Trucks	19.8 (7.6)	19.6 (3.6)	19.7 (9.7)

Prepared: djw Checked: bko

Differences in temperature ranges during separate validations typically result in increased weight errors. At this site, the weight errors increased 10% from the validation on 11 July even though temperatures were very similar for these two validations. The shift in reported weights by this equipment may be related to degradation of the trailing WIM sensor operation described in Section 5.1.

#### **5.4 Projected Maintenance/Replacement Requirements**

Due to the diminished resistive properties of the trailing WIM sensor's lead-in cable, the sensor needs to be replaced.

### **6 Pre-Validation Analysis**

This pre-validation analysis is based on test runs conducted Oct 2, 2007 during the morning and early afternoon hours at test site 260100 on US Route 27. This SPS-1 site is installed on the southbound, righthand lane of a four-lane divided facility. No auto-calibration was used during test runs. The two trucks used for initial validation included:

1. 5-axle tractor semi-trailer combination with a tractor having an air suspension and trailer with standard rear tandem and an air suspension loaded to 75,510 lbs.
2. 5-axle tractor semi-trailer with a tractor having an air suspension and a trailer with a standard rear tandem and an air suspension loaded to 64,820 lbs., the partial truck.

For the initial validation, each truck made a total of 20 passes over the WIM scale at speeds ranging from approximately 49 to 68 miles per hour. The desired speed range was achieved during this validation. Pavement surface temperatures were recorded during the test runs ranging from about 63 to 97 degrees Fahrenheit. The desired 30 degree Fahrenheit temperature range was also achieved. The computed values of 95% confidence limits of each statistic for the total population are in Table 6-1.

As shown in Table 6-1, the site did not meet LTPP performance criteria for research quality data for GVW or Tandem axle weight or speed.

**Table 6-1 Pre-Validation Results – 260100 – 02-Oct-2007**

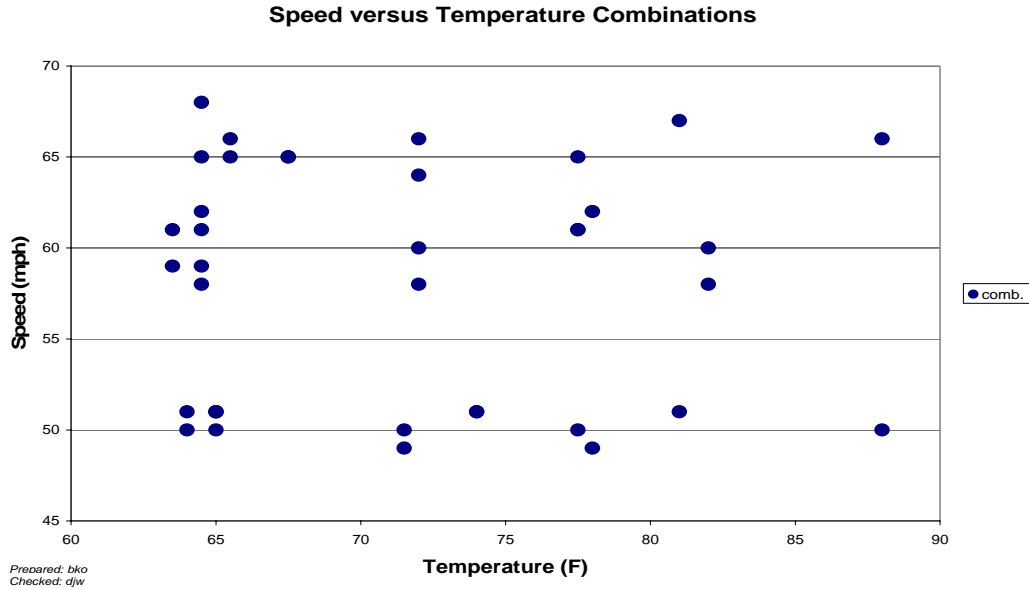
SPS-1, -2, -5, -6 and -8	95 %Confidence Limit of Error	Site Values	Pass/Fail
Steering axles	$\pm 20$ percent	$-7.3 \pm 6.2\%$	Pass
<b>Tandem axles</b>	<b><math>\pm 15</math> percent</b>	<b><math>-11.4 \pm 6.7\%</math></b>	<b>Fail</b>
<b>GVW</b>	<b><math>\pm 10</math> percent</b>	<b><math>-10.8 \pm 4.3\%</math></b>	<b>Fail</b>
<b>Speed</b>	<b><math>\pm 1</math> mph [2 km/hr]</b>	<b><math>0.1 \pm 1.5</math> mph</b>	<b>Fail</b>
Axle spacing	$\pm 0.5$ ft [150mm]	$0.0 \pm 0.1$ ft	Pass

Prepared: djw

Checked: bko

The test runs were conducted primarily during the morning and early afternoon hours under cloudy weather conditions, resulting in a limited range of pavement temperatures. The runs were also conducted at various speeds to determine the effects of these variables on the performance of the WIM scale. To investigate these effects, the dataset was split into three speed groups and two temperature groups. The distribution of runs within these groupings is illustrated in Figure 6-1. The figure indicates that the desired distribution of speed and temperature combinations was achieved for this set of validation runs. There were insufficient data points in the upper end of the range to justify splitting the data into three groups. A third group would have had less than the minimum eight points considered necessary for this project.

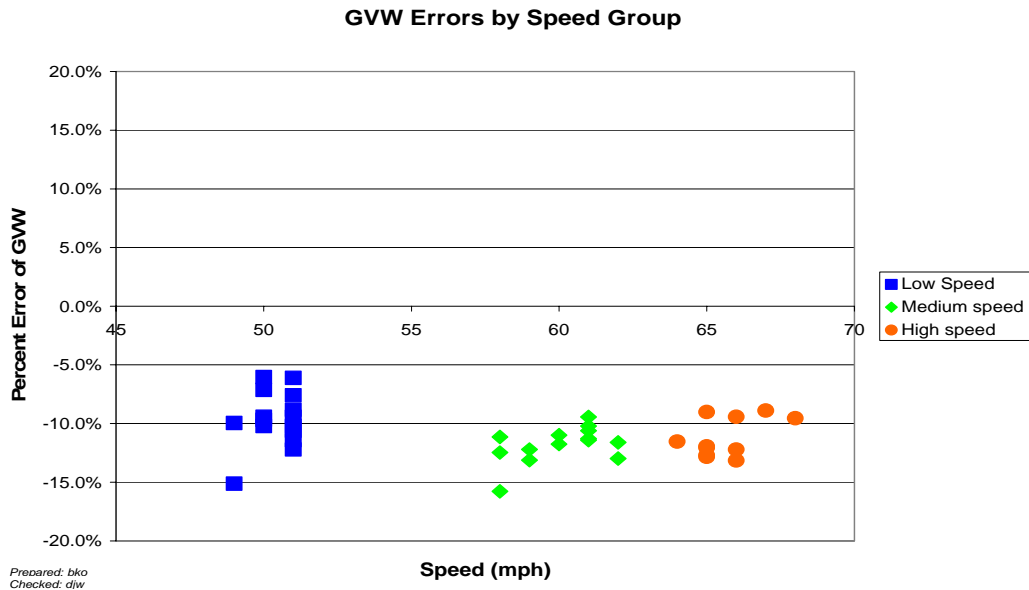
The three speed groups were divided into 49 to 55 mph for Low speed, 56 to 62 mph for Medium speed and 63+ mph for High speed. The two temperature groups were created by splitting the runs between those at 63 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit for Low temperature and 76 to 97 degrees Fahrenheit for High temperature.



**Figure 6-1 Pre-Validation Speed-Temperature Distribution – 260100 – 02-Oct-2007**

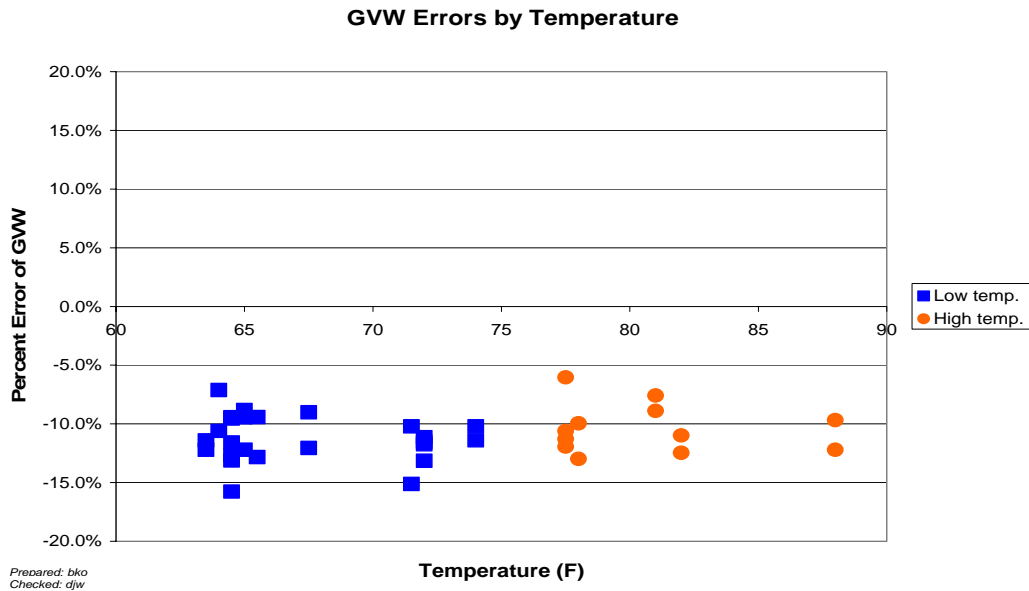
A series of graphs was developed to investigate visually for any sign of any relationship between speed or temperature and the scale performance.

Figure 6-2 shows the GVW Percent Error vs. Speed graph for the population as a whole. From the figure, it can be seen that the equipment underestimates GVW at all speeds. The scatter of the percent error appears to be consistent over the entire speed range.



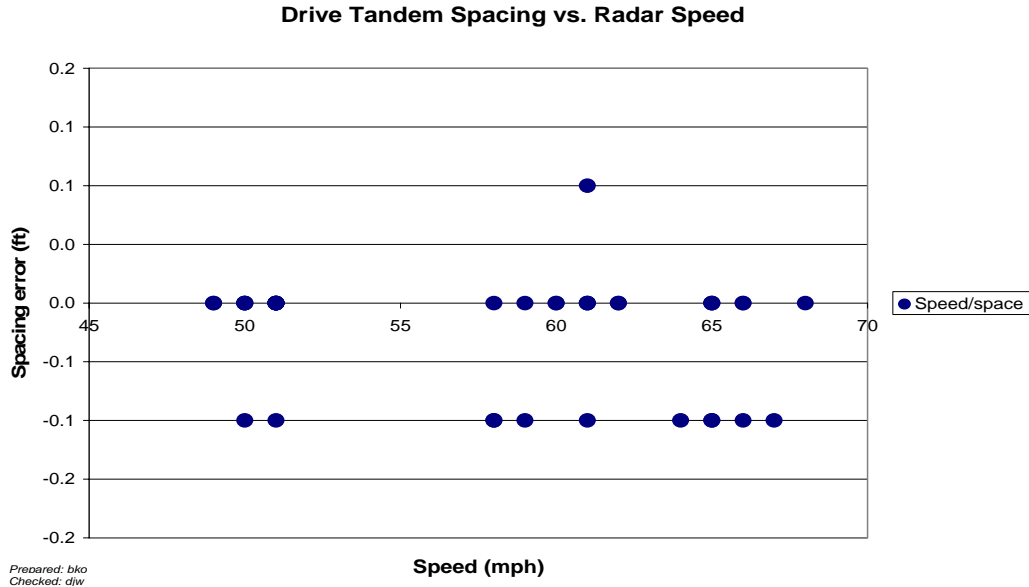
**Figure 6-2 Pre-validation GVW Percent Error vs. Speed – 260100 – 02-Oct-2007**

Figure 6-3 shows the relationship between temperature and GVW percentage error. The graph illustrates that there does not appear to be a relationship between GVW error and pavement temperature in the observed range.



**Figure 6-3 Pre-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Temperature – 260100 – 02-Oct-2007**

Figure 6-4 shows the relationship between the drive tandem spacing errors in feet and speeds. This graph is used as a potential indicator of classification errors due to failure to correctly identify spacings on a vehicle. Since the most common reference value is the drive tandem on a Class 9 vehicle, this is the spacing evaluated and plotted for validations. Axle spacing errors appear to be consistent throughout the test truck speed range and are limited to maximums of about 0.1 feet.



**Figure 6-4 Pre-Validation Spacing vs. Speed - 260100 – 02-Oct-2007**

### 6.1 Temperature-based Analysis

The two temperature groups were created by splitting the runs between those at 63 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit for Low temperature and 76 to 97 degrees Fahrenheit for High temperature. There were insufficient data points at the high end of the range to support dividing the data by temperature into three sets covering approximately the same number of degrees and similar numbers of data points.

**Table 6-2 Pre-Validation Results by Temperature Bin – 260100 – 02-Oct-2007**

Element	95% Limit	Low Temperature 63 to 75 °F	High Temperature 76 to 97 °F
Steering axles	$\pm 20\%$	$-8.3 \pm 6.6\%$	$-5.6 \pm 4.0\%$
Tandem axles	$\pm 15\%$	$-11.7 \pm 6.6\%$	$-10.9 \pm 7.2\%$
GVW	$\pm 10\%$	$-11.2 \pm 4.1\%$	$-10.1 \pm 4.8\%$
Speed	$\pm 1$ mph	$0.2 \pm 1.7$ mph	$0.0 \pm 1.2$ mph
Axle spacing	$\pm 0.5$ ft	$0.0 \pm 0.1$ ft	$0.0 \pm 0.1$ ft

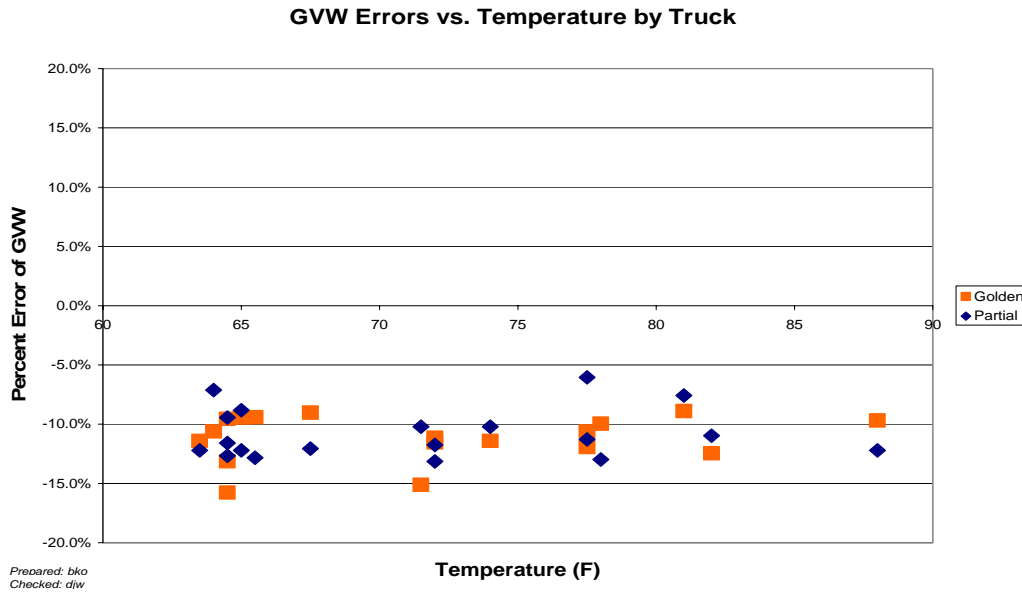
Prepared: djw      Checked: bko

From Table 6-2, it appears that the equipment significantly underestimates all weights at all temperatures. For GVW, scatter in error appears to be consistent at all temperatures. For steering axle weight error, the scatter is greater at the lower temperatures, while the Tandem weight scatter is greater at the higher temperatures.

Figure 6-5 shows the distribution of GVW Errors versus Temperature by Truck. The figure illustrates the tendency of the WIM equipment to report consistent underestimates of GVW weights for both trucks over the entire temperature range.

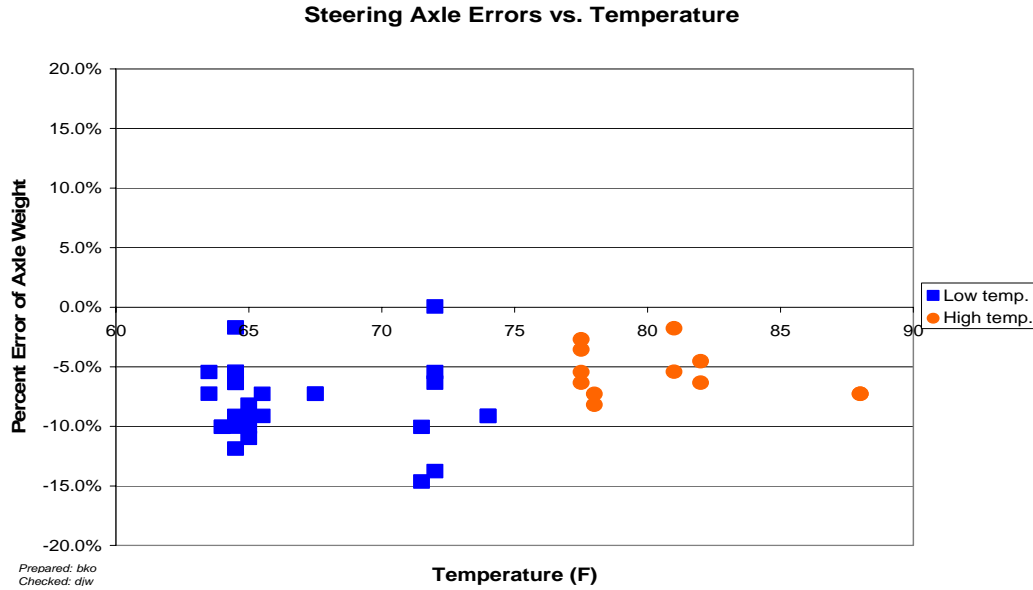


Consistency of the scatter over the observed range cannot be addressed due to the limited number of observations at High temperature for this validation.



**Figure 6-5 Pre-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Temperature by Truck – 260100 – 02-Oct-2007**

Figure 6-6 shows the relationship between steering axle errors and temperature. This graph is included due to the frequent use of steering axle weights of Class 9 vehicles for auto-calibration. This site does not use auto-calibration. The steering axles in this graph are associated only with Class 9 vehicles. Figure 6-6 shows how the WIM equipment generally underestimates the steering axle weights. Variability of the error is greater at the lower temperatures.



**Figure 6-6 Pre-Validation Steering Axle Error vs. Temperature by Group – 260100 – 02-Oct-2007**

### 6.2 Speed-based Analysis

The speed groups were divided as follows: Low speed – 49 to 55 mph, Medium speed – 56 to 62 mph and High speed – 63+ mph.

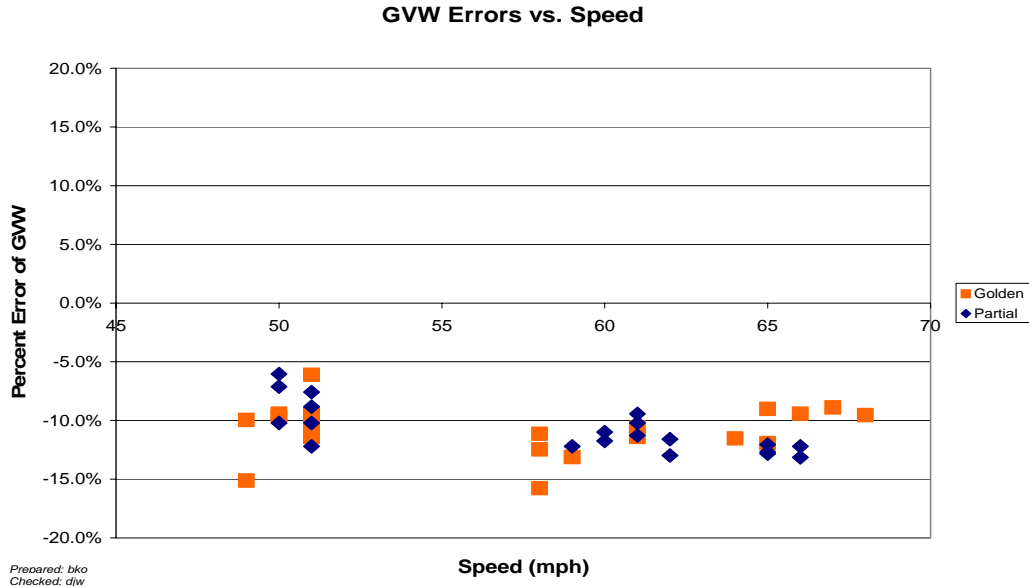
**Table 6-3 Pre-Validation Results by Speed Bin – 260100 – 02-Oct-2007**

Element	95% Limit	Low Speed 49 to 55 mph	Medium Speed 56 to 62 mph	High Speed 63+ mph
Steering axles	$\pm 20\%$	$-8.9 \pm 4.9\%$	$-6.2 \pm 5.5\%$	$-6.5 \pm 8.6\%$
Tandem axles	$\pm 15\%$	$-9.8 \pm 6.7\%$	$-12.9 \pm 5.9\%$	$-11.7 \pm 6.6\%$
GVW	$\pm 10\%$	$-9.6 \pm 5.1\%$	$-11.8 \pm 3.3\%$	$-11.2 \pm 3.7\%$
Speed	$\pm 1$ mph	$0.1 \pm 1.4$ mph	$-0.2 \pm 1.5$ mph	$0.5 \pm 1.8$ mph
Axle spacing	$\pm 0.5$ ft	$0.0 \pm 0.1$ ft	$0.0 \pm 0.1$ ft	$0.0 \pm 0.1$ ft

Prepared: djw      Checked: bko

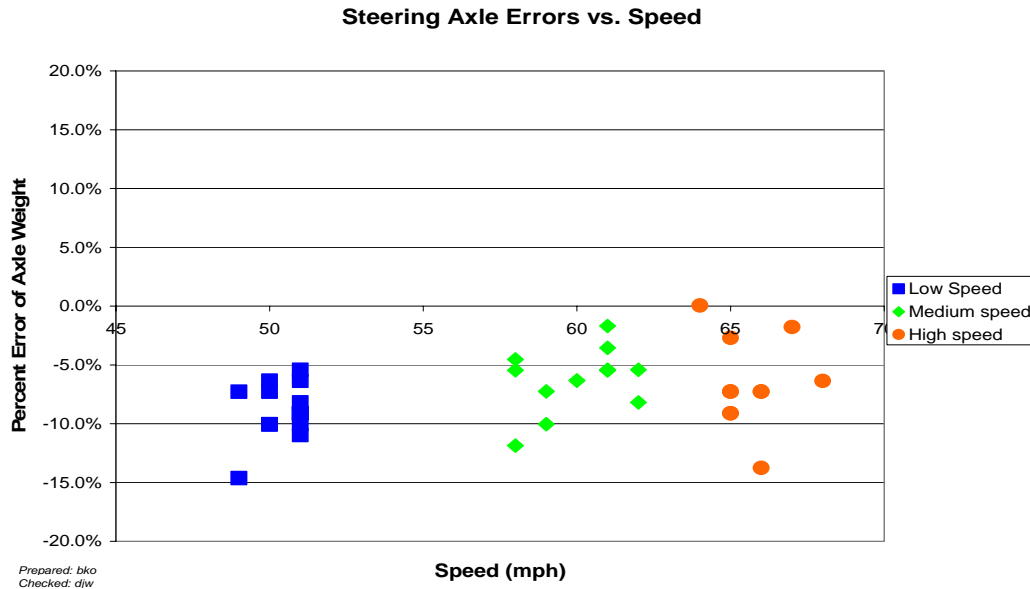
From Table 6-3, it appears that the mean error for steering axles is less than the mean error for tandem axles and GVW at all speeds. Steering axle underestimation is greater at the lower speeds. Tandem axle weight and GVW underestimations are greater at the medium and high speeds. The scatter for steering axle error is greater at the higher speeds. The scatter for GVW is greater at the lower speeds.

Figure 6-7 illustrates the tendency of the WIM equipment to underestimate GVW for both trucks at all speeds. The variability in error appears to be slightly greater at the lower speeds.



**Figure 6-7 Pre-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Speed Group - 260100 –02-Oct-2007**

Figure 6-8 shows the relation between steering axle errors and speed. This graph is included due to the frequent use of steering axle weights of Class 9 vehicles for calibration. This site does not use auto-calibration. The steering axles in this graph are associated only with Class 9 vehicles. Figure 6-8 shows how the WIM equipment generally underestimates the steering axle weights. Variability of the error appears to increase as speed increases.



**Figure 6-8 Pre-Validation Steering Axle Percent Error vs. Speed Group - 260100 – 02-Oct-2007**

### 6.3 Classification Validation

The agency uses a variant of the FHWA 13-bin classification scheme. Classification 15 has been added to record the number of unclassified vehicles. The classification scheme is known to have difficulties in differentiating between some Class 10s and 13s and in identifying school buses. The agency has elected not to make additional modifications to its classification scheme to address these issues as there is no unique non-visual way to improve the scheme for the problem vehicles.

The classification validation is intended to find gross errors in vehicle classification, not to validate the installed algorithm. A sample of 100 trucks was collected at the site. The classification identification is to identify gross errors in classification, not validate the classification algorithm. Video was taken at the site to provide ground truth for the evaluation. Based on a 100 percent sample it was determined that there are 0 percent unknown vehicles and 1.9 percent unclassified vehicles.

The second check is the ability of the algorithm to correctly distinguish between truck classes with no more than 2% errors in such classifications. Table 6-4 has the classification error rates by class. The overall misclassification rate is 9.8 percent.

**Table 6-4 Truck Misclassification Percentages for 260100 – 02-Oct-2007**

Class	Percent Error	Class	Percent Error	Class	Percent Error
4	100	5	17	6	0
7	100				
8	0	9	0.0	10	13
11	N/A	12	N/A	13	N/A

Prepared: djw      Checked: bko

The misclassification percentage is computed as the probability that a pair containing the class of interest does NOT include a match. Thus if there are eight pairs of observations with at least one Class 9 and only six of them are matches, the error rate is 25 percent. The percent error and the mean differences reported below do not represent the same statistic. It is possible to have error rates greater than 0 with a mean difference of zero.

**Table 6-5 Truck Classification Mean Differences for 260100 – 02-Oct-2007**

Class	Mean Difference	Class	Mean Difference	Class	Mean Difference
4	-100	5	10	6	0
7	-100				
8	0	9	0.0	10	-13
11	N/A	12	N/A	13	N/A

Prepared: djw Checked: bko

These error rates are normalized to represent how many vehicles of the class are expected to be over- or under-counted for every hundred of that class observed by the equipment. Thus a value of 0 means the class is identified correctly on average. A number between –1 and –100 indicates at least that number of vehicles either missed or not assigned to the class by the equipment. It is not possible to miss more than all of them or one hundred out of one hundred. Numbers 1 or larger indicate at least how many more vehicles are assigned to the class than the actual “hundred observed”. Classes marked Unknown (UNK) are those identified by the equipment but no vehicles of the type were seen the observer. There is no way to tell how many vehicles of that type might actually exist. N/A means no vehicles of the class were recorded by either the equipment or the observer.

The Class 4 errors are school buses identified as Class 5s. The Class 7 error is a crane that the equipment counted different numbers of axles on each loop. This is the unclassified vehicle. The Class 10 error is a single vehicle.

#### **6.4 Evaluation by ASTM E-1318 Criteria**

The ASTM E-1318 criteria for a successful validation of Type I sites is 95% of the observed errors within the limits for allowable errors for each of the relevant statistics. If this site had been evaluated using ASTM E-1318-02 it would not have met the conditions for a Type I site exclusive of wheel loads. LTPP does not validate WIM performance with respect to wheel loads.

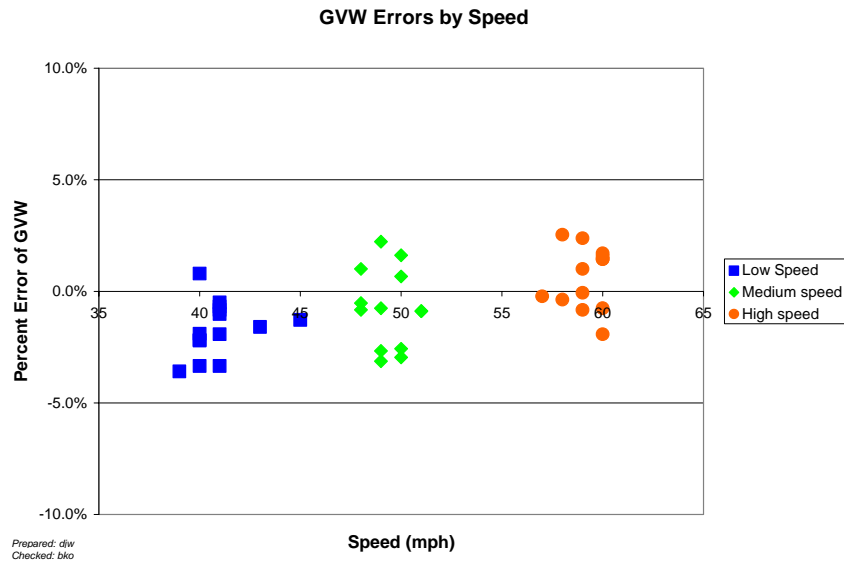
**Table 6-6 Results of Validation Using ASTM E-1318-02 Criteria**

Characteristic	Limits for Allowable Error	Percent within Allowable Error	Pass/Fail
Single Axles	± 20%	100%	Pass
Axle Groups	± 15%	83.8%	Fail
GVW	± 10%	35%	Fail

Prepared: djw Checked: bko

## 6.5 Prior Validations

The last validation for this site was done July 11, 2006. It was the second validation of the site. The site was producing research quality data. Figure 6-9 shows the GVW Percent Error vs. Speed for the post validation runs. The site was validated with two trucks. The “Golden” truck was loaded to 77,180 lbs. The “partial” truck, which had air suspension on both tandems, was loaded to 65,340 lbs.



**Figure 6-9 Last Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Speed – 260100 – 11-Jul-2006**

Table 6-7 shows the overall results from the last validation. The site was slightly underestimating GVW and tandem axle weights. It was overestimating steering axle weights. Single axle weight errors were calculated because the Partial truck had a split tandem on the trailer. The end conditions from the prior validation are similar to those for the end conditions of the current validation.

**Table 6-7 Last Validation Final Results – 260100 – 11-Jul-2006**

SPS-1, -2, -5, -6 and -8	95 %Confidence Limit of Error	Site Values	Pass/Fail
Steering axles	$\pm 20$ percent	$3.5 \pm 6.7\%$	Pass
Single axles	$\pm 20$ percent	$0.5 \pm 9.4\%$	Pass
Tandem axles	$\pm 15$ percent	$-1.2 \pm 4.1\%$	Pass
Gross vehicle weights	$\pm 10$ percent	$-0.6 \pm 3.5\%$	Pass
<b>Speed</b>	<b><math>\pm 1</math> mph [2 km/hr]</b>	<b><math>0.3 \pm 1.4</math> mph</b>	<b>Fail</b>
Axle spacing	$\pm 0.5$ ft [150 mm]	$0.0 \pm 0.0$ ft	Pass

Prepared: djw

Checked: bko

Due to the limited range of temperatures during the period of testing, the site could not be evaluated for temperature effects. Only four points were observed at the lower end of the

range (79-90) from the full range of 79 to 96. Through this validation, the equipment has been observed at temperature from 1 to 96 degrees Fahrenheit.

Table 6-8 has the results of the prior post validation by speed groups. The tendency to have decreasing errors with increasing temperatures is observed here. The last validation was conducted with speeds limited by the truck speed limit.

**Table 6-8 Last Validation Results by Speed Bin – 260100 – 11-Jul-2006**

Element	95% Limit	Low Speed 39 to 45 mph	Medium Speed 46 to 51 mph	High Speed 52+ mph
Steering axles	$\pm 20\%$	$2.2 \pm 7.4\%$	$2.8 \pm 4.7\%$	$5.7 \pm 7.1\%$
Single axles	$\pm 20\%$	$-1.2 \pm 10.1\%$	$1.0 \pm 7.9\%$	$1.6 \pm 10.3\%$
Tandem axles	$\pm 15\%$	$-1.9 \pm 3.5\%$	$-1.6 \pm 4.3\%$	$0.1 \pm 4.1\%$
GVW	$\pm 10\%$	$-1.7 \pm 2.7\%$	$-0.7 \pm 3.8\%$	$0.6 \pm 3.0\%$
Speed	$\pm 1$ mph	$0.1 \pm 1.9$ mph	$0.4 \pm 1.4$ mph	$0.0 \pm 0.1$ mph
Axle spacing	$\pm 0.5$ ft	$0.0 \pm 0.0$ ft	$0.0 \pm 0.0$ ft	$0.0 \pm 0.1$ ft

Prepared: djw

Checked: bko

## 7 Data Availability and Quality

As of October 2, 2007 this site does not have at least 5 years of research quality data. Research quality data is defined to be at least 210 days in a year of data of known calibration meeting LTPP's precision requirements.

Data that has validation information available has been reviewed in light of the patterns present in the two weeks immediately following a validation/calibration activity. A determination of research quality data is based on the consistency with the validation pattern. Data that follows consistent and rational patterns in the absence of calibration information may be considered nominally of research quality pending validation information with which to compare it. Data that is inconsistent with expected patterns and has no supporting validation information is not considered research quality.

The amount and coverage for the site is shown in Table 7-1. The value for months is a measure of the seasonal variation in the data. The indicator of coverage indicates whether day of week variation has been accounted for on an annual basis. As can be seen from the table, between 1996 and 2006 all years but 1996, 1998 and 1999 for classification and 1996, 1999 and 2002 for weight have a sufficient quantity of data to be considered complete years of data. **With only the 2006 validation information available for these years it can be seen that at least four additional years of research quality data are needed to meet the goal of a minimum of 5 years of research weight data. Since the site was installed in June 2005, analysis of data from prior years for consideration as research quality data will require validation information for that installation.** With the observed failure condition at the beginning of this validation and the agency's intent not to replace the sensor until Spring 2008, it is unlikely that 2007 will qualify as a year of research quality data.

**Table 7-1 Amount of Traffic Data Available 260100 – 02-Oct-2007**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Classification Days</b>	<b>Months</b>	<b>Coverage</b>	<b>Weight Days</b>	<b>Months</b>	<b>Coverage</b>
1996	176	7	Full week	191	7	Full week
1997	339	12	Full week	322	11	Full week
1998	1	1	Weekday(s)	356	12	Full week
1999	127	6	Full week	136	6	Full week
2000	309	11	Full week	309	12	Full week
2001	345	12	Full week	341	12	Full week
2002	345	12	Full week	353	12	Full week
2003	300	10	Full week	298	10	Full week
2004	280	11	Full week	323	11	Full week
2005	333	12	Full week	340	12	Full week
2006	316	12	Full week	357	12	Full week
2007	135	5	Full week	144	5	Full week

Prepared: djw

Checked: bko

GVW graphs and characteristics associated with them are used as data screening tools. As a result classes constituting more than ten percent of the truck population are considered major sub-groups whose evaluation characteristics should be identified for use in screening. The typical values to be used for reviewing incoming data after a validation are determined starting with data from the day after the completion of a validation.

Class 5s and Class 9s constitute more than 10 percent of the truck population. Based on the data collected from the end of the last calibration iteration the following are the expected values for these populations. The precise values to be used in data review will need to be determined by the RSC on receipt of the first 14 days of data after the successful validation. For sites that do not meet LTPP precision requirements, this period may still be used as a starting point from which to track scale changes.

Table 7-2 is generated with a column for every vehicle class 4 or higher that represents 10 percent or more of the truck (class 4-20) population. In creating Table 7-2 the following definitions are used:

- o Class 9 overweights are defined as the percentage of vehicles greater than 88,000 pounds
- o Class 9 underweights are defined as the percentage of vehicles less than 20,000 pounds.
- o Class 9 unloaded peak is the bin less than 44,000 pounds with the greatest percentage of trucks.
- o Class 9 loaded peak is the bin 60,000 pounds or larger with the greatest percentage of trucks.
- o For all other trucks the typical axle configuration is used to determine the maximum allowable weight based on 18,000 pounds for single axles and 34,000 pounds for tandem axles. A ten percent cushion above that maximum is used to set the overweight threshold.



- o For all other trucks in the absence of site specific information the computation of under weights assumes the power unit weighs 10,000 pounds and each axle on a trailer 5,000 pounds. Ninety percent of the total for the unloaded configuration is the value below which a truck is considered under weight.
- o For all trucks other than class 9s that have a bi-modal distribution the unloaded peak is defined to be in a bin less than or equal to half of the allowable maximum weight.
- o For all trucks other than class 9s that have a bi-modal distribution the loaded peak is defined to be in a bin greater than or equal to half of the allowable maximum weight.

There may be more than one bin identified for the unloaded or loaded peak due to the small sample size collected after validation. Where only one peak exists, the peak rather than a loaded or unloaded peak is identified. This may happen with single unit trucks. It is not expected to occur with combination vehicles.

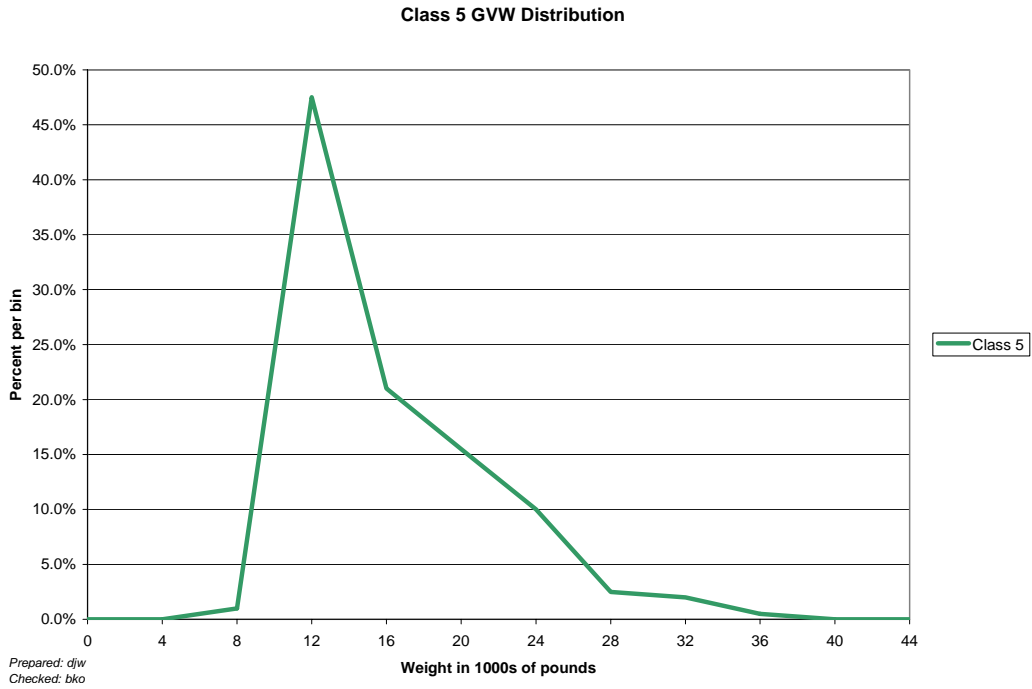
**Table 7-2 GVW Characteristics of Major sub-groups of Trucks – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007**

Characteristic	Class 5	Class 9
Percentage Overweights	0.0%	0.7%
Percentage Underweights	1.3%	0.0%
Unloaded Peak		36,000 lbs
Loaded Peak		84,000 lbs
Peak	12,000 lbs	

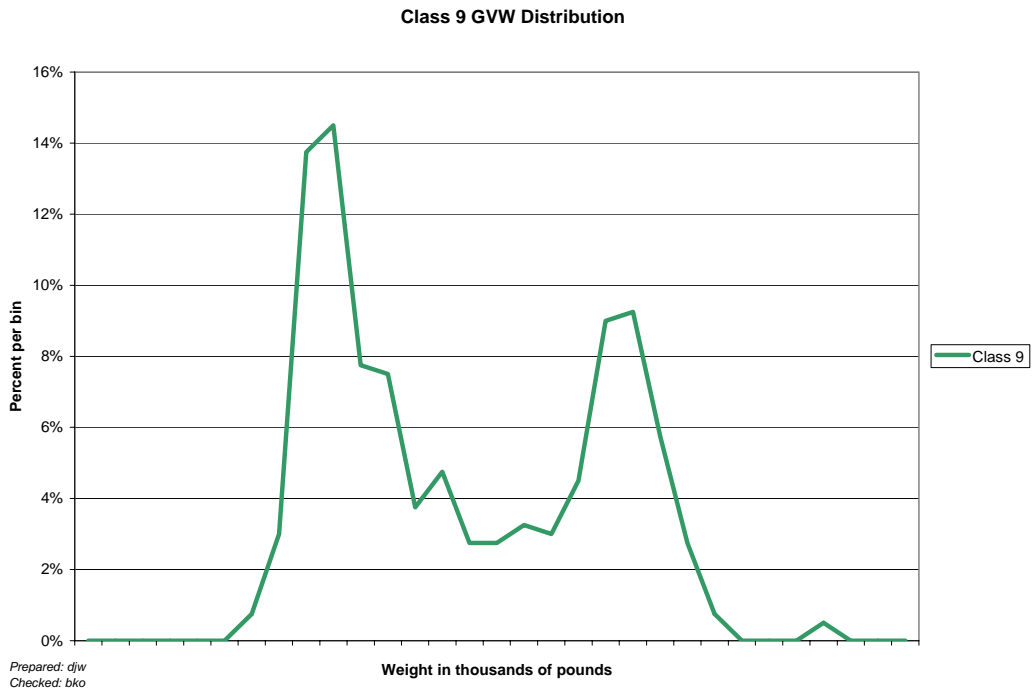
Prepared: djw      Checked: bko

The expected percentage of unclassified vehicles among the truck population is 7.5%. This is based on the percentage of unclassified vehicles in the post-validation data download.

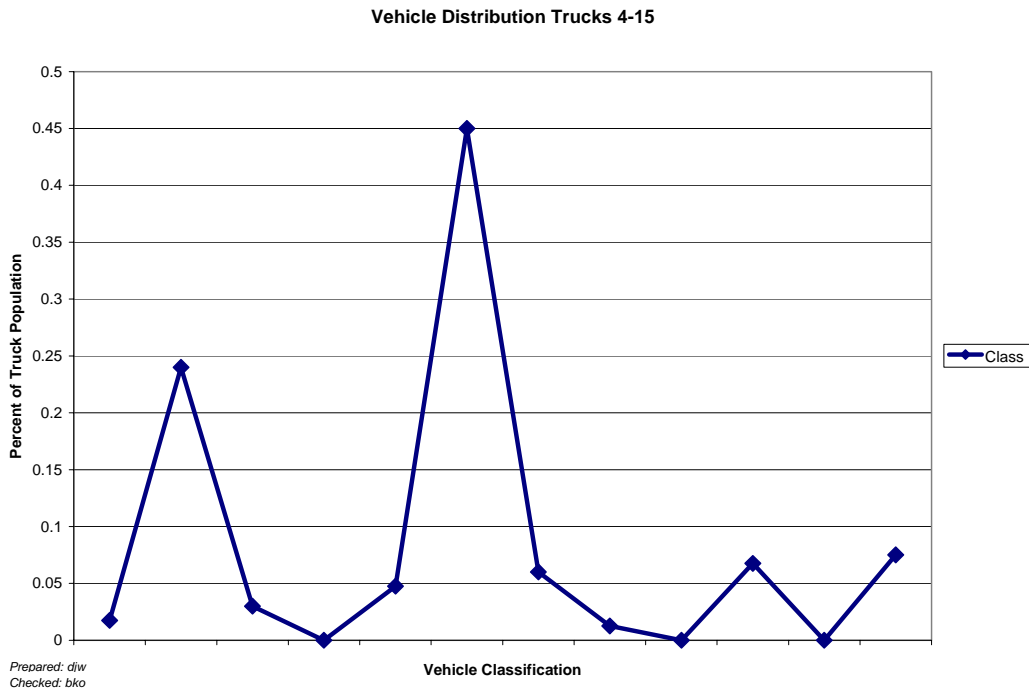
The graphical screening comparison figures are found in Figure 7-2 through Figure 7-4. These are based on data collected immediately after the validation and may not be wholly representative of the population at the site. They should however provide a sense of the statistics expected when SPS comparison data is computed for the post-validation Sheet 16.



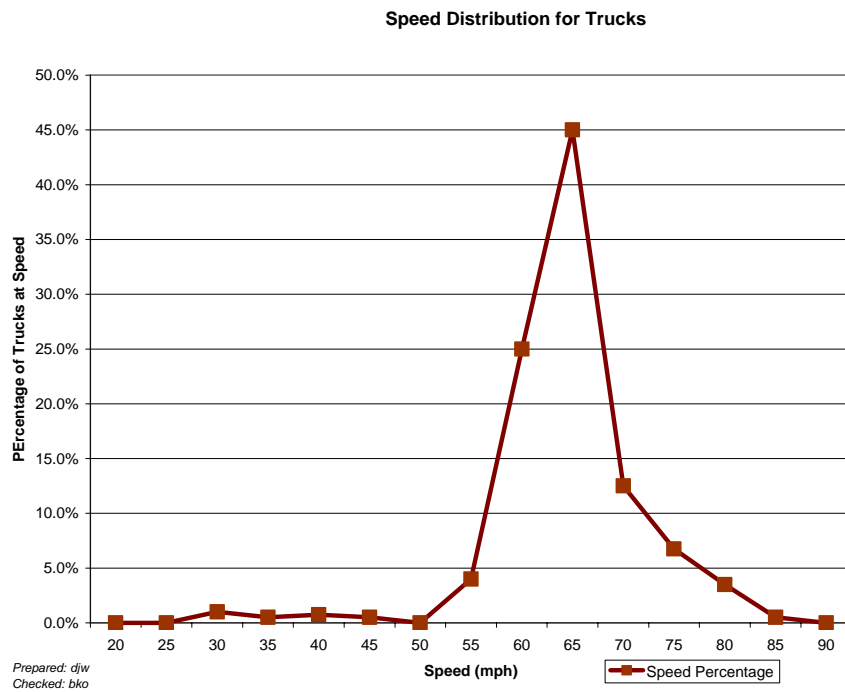
**Figure 7-1 Expected GVW Distribution Class 5 – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007**



**Figure 7-2 Expected GVW Distribution Class 9 – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007**



**Figure 7-3 Expected Vehicle Distribution – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007**



**Figure 7-4 Expected Speed Distribution – 260100 – 03-Oct-2007**

## **8 Data Sheets**

The following is a listing of data sheets incorporated in Appendix A.

Sheet 19 – Truck 1 – 3S2 loaded air suspension (2 pages)

Sheet 19 – Truck 1a – 3S2 loaded air suspension (2 pages)

Sheet 19 – Truck 2 – 3S2 loaded air suspension (3 pages)

Sheet 20 – Classification and Speed verification Pre-Validation (2 pages)

Sheet 20 – Classification and Speed verification – Post-Validation (2 pages)

Sheet 21 – Pre-Validation (3 pages)

Sheet 21 – Calibration Iteration 1 – (1 page)

Sheet 21 – Post-Validation (2 pages)

Calibration Iteration 1 Worksheets – (1 page)

Test Truck Photographs (9 pages)

Michigan Classification Scheme (1 page)

Final System Parameters (1 page)

## **9 Updated Handout Guide and Sheet 17**

A copy of the handout has been included following this page. It includes a current Sheet 17 with all applicable maps and photographs. There are no significant changes in the information provided.

## **10 Updated Sheet 18**

A current Sheet 18 indicating the contacts, conditions for assessments and evaluations has been attached following the updated handout guide.

## **11 Traffic Sheet 16(s)**

Sheet 16s for the pre-validation and post-validation conditions are attached following the current Sheet 18 information at the very end of the report.

**POST-VISIT HANDOUT GUIDE FOR SPS  
WIM FIELD VALIDATION**

**STATE: Michigan**

**SHRP ID: 0100**

1.	General Information.....	1
2.	Contact Information.....	1
3.	Agenda .....	1
4.	Site Location/ Directions .....	2
5.	Truck Route Information .....	3
6.	Sheet 17 – Michigan (260100).....	5

## Figures

Figure 4-1 - Site Location for SPS-1 in Michigan.....	2
Figure 5-1 - Truck Scale Location for Michigan SPS-1 .....	3
Figure 5-2 - Truck Route for SPS-1 in Michigan .....	4
Figure 6-1 - Sketch of equipment layout .....	8
Figure 6-2 - Site Map 260100.....	8

## Photos

Photo 1 26_0100_Upstream_10_02_07.jpg.....	9
Photo 2 26_0100_Downstream_10_02_07.jpg.....	9
Photo 3 26_0100_Power_Service_Box_10_02_07.jpg .....	10
Photo 4 26_0100_Telephone_Service_Box_10_02_07.jpg.....	10
Photo 5 26_0100_Cabinet_Exterior_10_02_07 011.jpg.....	11
Photo 6 26_0100_Cabinet_Interior_10_02_07.jpg.....	11
Photo 7 26_0100_Leading_WIM_Sensor_10_02_07.jpg .....	12
Photo 8 26_0100_Trailing_WIM_Sensor_10_02_07.jpg.....	12
Photo 9 26_0100_WIM_site_10_02_07.jpg.....	13
Photo 10 26_0100_Loop_Sensor_10_02_07.jpg.....	13

## 1. General Information

SITE ID: 260100

LOCATION: *US Route 27 South, approximately 2.36 miles north of M-21.*

VISIT DATE: *October 2, 2007*

VISIT TYPE: *Validation*

## 2. Contact Information

POINTS OF CONTACT:

**Assessment Team Leader:** *Dean J. Wolf, 301-210-5105, [djwolf@mactec.com](mailto:djwolf@mactec.com)*

**Highway Agency:** *Tom Hynes, 517-322-5711, [hynest@michigan.gov](mailto:hynest@michigan.gov)*

*James Kramer, 517-322-1716, [kramerj2@michigan.gov](mailto:kramerj2@michigan.gov)*

**FHWA COTR:** *Debbie Walker, 202-493-3068, [deborah.walker@fhwa.dot.gov](mailto:deborah.walker@fhwa.dot.gov)*

**FHWA Division Office Liaison:** *Ryan Rizzo, 517-702-1842,  
[ryan.rizzo@fhwa.dot.gov](mailto:ryan.rizzo@fhwa.dot.gov)*

LTPP SPS WIM WEB PAGE: <http://www.tfhr.gov/pavement/ltp/spstraffic/index.htm>

## 3. Agenda

BRIEFING DATE: *No briefing requested for this visit*

ON SITE PERIOD: *October 2, 2007, beginning at 9:00am*

TRUCK ROUTE CHECK: *Completed. See Figure 5-2.*

#### 4. Site Location/ Directions

NEAREST AIRPORT: *Capital City Airport, Lansing, MI*

DIRECTIONS TO THE SITE: *Located on US Route 27, approximately 2.36 miles north of M-21.*

MEETING LOCATION: *On site beginning at 9:00 a.m.*

WIM SITE LOCATION: *US 27 South (Latitude: 43.0239<sup>0</sup> and Longitude: -84.5435<sup>0</sup>)*

WIM SITE LOCATION MAP:

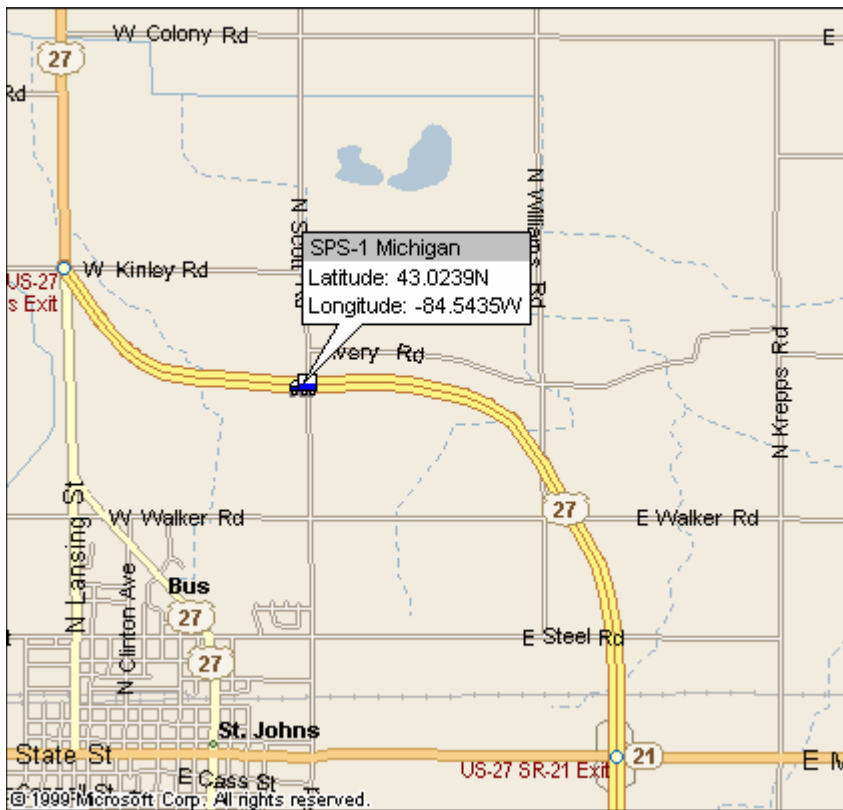


Figure 4-1 - Site Location for SPS-1 in Michigan

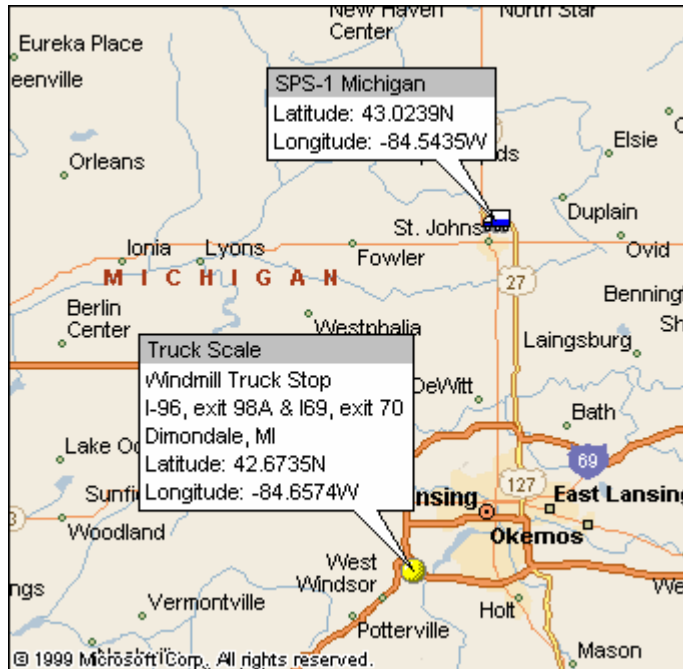


## 5. Truck Route Information

ROUTE RESTRICTIONS: *None.*

SCALE LOCATION: *See Figure 5-1.*

*Don's Windmill Truck Stop, I-96 Exit 98A & I-69 Exit 70, Dimondale, MI, Phone – (517)646-071, Open 24hrs, \$8.00 per weigh.*



**Figure 5-1 - Truck Scale Location for Michigan SPS-1**

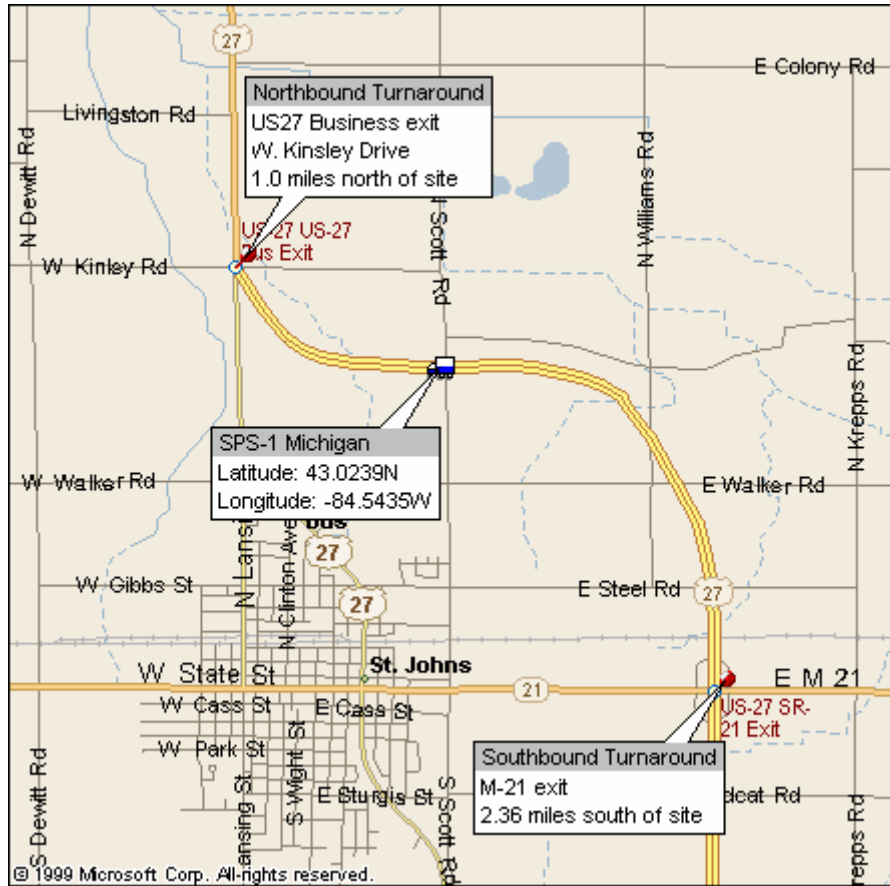
TRUCK ROUTE: *See Figure 5-2.*

*Northbound to US-27 Business Exit (W. Kinsley Drive) – 1.0 miles.*

*Southbound to M-21 Exit – 2.36 miles.*

*Total distance = 6.72 miles*

*Total time = 10 minutes*



**Figure 5-2 - Truck Route for SPS-1 in Michigan**

## 6. Sheet 17 – Michigan (260100)

1.\* ROUTE US 27 MILEPOST unk LTPP DIRECTION - N S E W

2.\* WIM SITE DESCRIPTION - Grade <1 % Sag vertical Y / N  
Nearest SPS section upstream of the site unknown (signs/markings not visible)  
Distance from sensor to nearest upstream SPS Section 3.05 miles

### 3.\* LANE CONFIGURATION

Lanes in LTPP direction 2

Lane width 12 ft

Median - 1 – painted  
2 – physical barrier  
3 – grass  
4 – none

Shoulder - 1 – curb and gutter  
2 – paved AC  
3 – paved PCC  
4 – unpaved  
5 – none

Shoulder width 11 ft

4.\* PAVEMENT TYPE Portland Concrete Cement

### 5.\* PAVEMENT SURFACE CONDITION – Distress Survey

Date 10/2/2007 Photo Filename 26 0100 Upstream 10 02 07.jpg

Date 10/2/2007 Photo Filename 26 0100 Downstream 10 02 07.jpg

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Distress Photo Filename \_\_\_\_\_

### 6.\* SENSOR SEQUENCE

quartz piezo – loop – quartz piezo

7.\* REPLACEMENT AND/OR GRINDING        /        /         
REPLACEMENT AND/OR GRINDING        /        /         
REPLACEMENT AND/OR GRINDING        /        /       

### 8. RAMPS OR INTERSECTIONS

Intersection/driveway within 300 m upstream of sensor location Y / N  
distance \_\_\_\_\_

Intersection/driveway within 300 m downstream of sensor location Y / N  
distance \_\_\_\_\_

Is shoulder routinely used for turns or passing? Y / N

### 9. DRAINAGE (*Bending plate and load cell systems only*)

1 – Open to ground  
2 – Pipe to culvert  
3 – None

Clearance under plate        .        in

Clearance/access to flush fines from under system Y / N

10. \* CABINET LOCATION

Same side of road as LTPP lane Y / N    Median Y/ N    Behind barrier Y / N  
Distance from edge of traveled lane 5\_1 ft  
Distance from system 4\_7 ft  
TYPE M

CABINET ACCESS controlled by LTPP / STATE / JOINT ?

Contact - name and phone number Jim Kramer 517-322-1736

Alternate - name and phone number Bob Brenner 517-322-1673

11. \* POWER

Distance to cabinet from drop 1\_6\_5 ft Overhead / underground / solar /  
AC in cabinet?

Service provider \_\_\_\_\_ Phone number \_\_\_\_\_

12. \* TELEPHONE

Distance to cabinet from drop 1\_6\_5 ft Overhead / under ground / cell?

Service provider Verizon Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_

13.\* SYSTEM (software & version no.)- DAW-190

Computer connection – RS232 / Parallel port / USB / Other \_\_\_\_\_

15. PHOTOS

FILENAME

Power source 26\_0100\_Power\_Service\_Box\_10\_02\_07.jpg

Phone source 26\_0100\_Telephone\_Service\_Box\_10\_02\_07.jpg

Cabinet exterior 26\_0100\_Cabinet\_Exterior\_10\_02\_07.jpg

Cabinet interior 26\_0100\_Cabinet\_Interior\_10\_02\_07.jpg

Weight sensors 26\_0100\_Leading\_WIM\_Sensor\_10\_02\_07.jpg

26\_0100\_Trailing\_WIM\_Sensor\_10\_02\_07.jpg

Other sensors 26\_0100\_Loop\_Sensor\_10\_02\_07.jpg

Description Loops

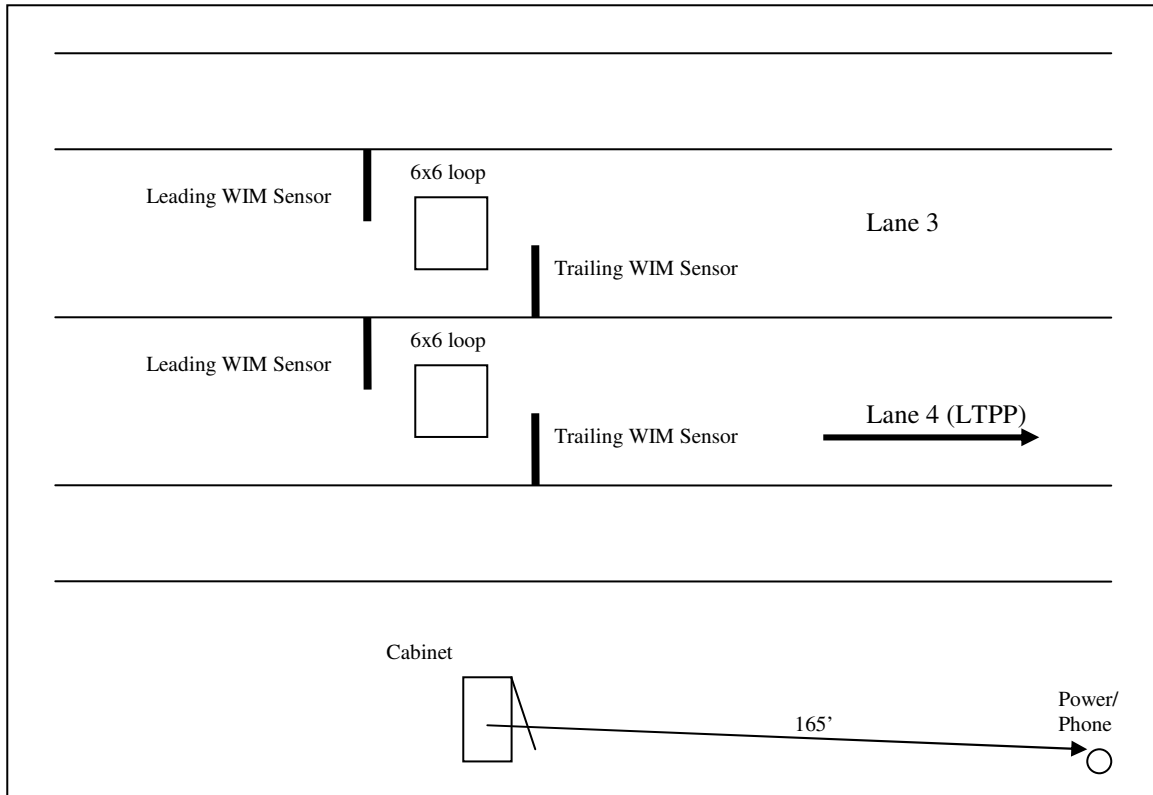
Downstream direction at sensors on LTPP lane

26\_0100\_Downstream\_10\_02\_07.jpg

Upstream direction at sensors on LTPP lane

26\_0100\_Upstream\_10\_02\_07.jpg

\_\_\_\_\_Hotels in Dewitt, approximately 17 miles from site. \_\_\_\_\_



**Figure 6-1 - Sketch of equipment layout**



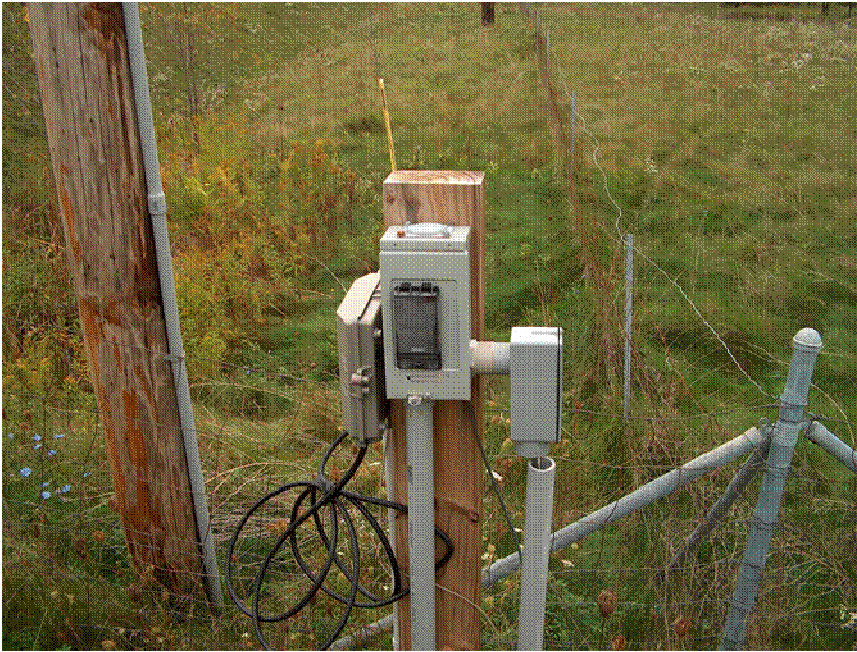
**Figure 6-2 - Site Map 260100**



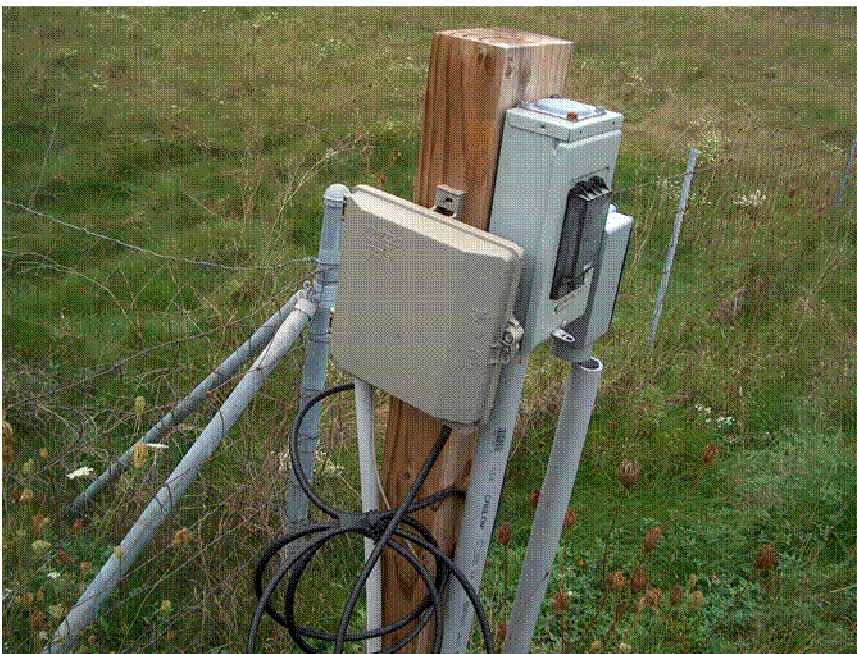
**Photo 1 26\_0100\_Upstream\_10\_02\_07.jpg**



**Photo 2 26\_0100\_Downstream\_10\_02\_07.jpg**



**Photo 3 26\_0100\_Power\_Service\_Box\_10\_02\_07.jpg**

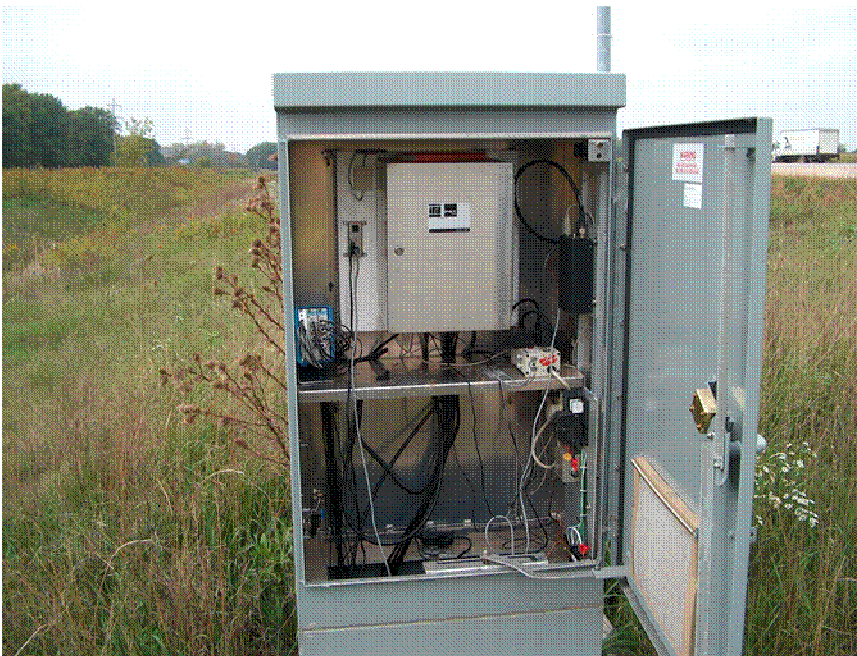


**Photo 4 26\_0100\_Telephone\_Service\_Box\_10\_02\_07.jpg**





**Photo 5 26\_0100\_Cabinet\_Exterior\_10\_02\_07 011.jpg**



**Photo 6 26\_0100\_Cabinet\_Interior\_10\_02\_07.jpg**



**Photo 7 26\_0100\_Leading\_WIM\_Sensor\_10\_02\_07.jpg**



**Photo 8 26\_0100\_Trailing\_WIM\_Sensor\_10\_02\_07.jpg**



**Photo 9 26\_0100\_WIM\_site\_10\_02\_07.jpg**



**Photo 10 26\_0100\_Loop\_Sensor\_10\_02\_07.jpg**

<b>SHEET 18</b>	STATE CODE [ _2_6_ ]
<b>LTPP MONITORED TRAFFIC DATA</b>	SPS PROJECT ID [ _0_1_0_0_ ]
<b>WIM SITE COORDINATION</b>	DATE: (mm/dd/yyyy) _1_0_ / _0_3_ / _2_0_0_7_

Rev. 05/25/04

1. DATA PROCESSING –

- a. Down load –
  - ☒ State only
  - ☐ LTPP read only
  - ☐ LTPP download
  - ☐ LTPP download and copy to state
- b. Data Review –
  - ☐ State per LTPP guidelines
  - ☒ State – ☐ Weekly ☐ Twice a Month ☐ Monthly ☐ Quarterly
  - ☐ LTPP
- c. Data submission –
  - ☒ State – ☐ Weekly ☐ Twice a month ☒ Monthly ☐ Quarterly
  - ☐ LTPP

2. EQUIPMENT –

- a. Purchase –
  - ☒ State
  - ☐ LTPP
- b. Installation –
  - ☐ Included with purchase
  - ☐ Separate contract by State
  - ☒ State personnel
  - ☐ LTPP contract
- c. Maintenance –
  - ☐ Contract with purchase – Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_
  - ☐ Separate contract LTPP – Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_
  - ☐ Separate contract State – Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_
  - ☒ State personnel
- d. Calibration –
  - ☐ Vendor
  - ☐ State
  - ☒ LTPP
- e. Manuals and software control –
  - ☒ State
  - ☐ LTPP
- f. Power –
  - i. Type –
    - ☐ Overhead
    - ☒ Underground
    - ☐ Solar
  - ii. Payment –
    - ☒ State
    - ☐ LTPP
    - ☐ N/A

<b>SHEET 18</b>	STATE CODE [ _2_6_ ]
<b>LTPP MONITORED TRAFFIC DATA</b>	SPS PROJECT ID [ _0_1_0_0_ ]
<b>WIM SITE COORDINATION</b>	DATE: (mm/dd/yyyy) _1_0_ / _0_3_ / _2_0_0_7_

Rev. 05/25/04

- g. Communication –
  - i. Type –
    - ☒ Landline
    - ☐ Cellular
    - ☐ Other
  - ii. Payment –
    - ☒ State
    - ☐ LTPP
    - ☐ N/A
- 3. PAVEMENT –
  - a. Type –
    - ☒ Portland Concrete Cement
    - ☐ Asphalt Concrete
  - b. Allowable rehabilitation activities –
    - ☐ Always new
    - ☐ Replacement as needed
    - ☐ Grinding and maintenance as needed
    - ☒ Maintenance only
    - ☐ No remediation
  - c. Profiling Site Markings –
    - ☐ Permanent
    - ☒ Temporary
- 4. ON SITE ACTIVITIES –
  - a. WIM Validation Check - advance notice required \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ ☐ days ☒ weeks
  - b. Notice for straightedge and grinding check - \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ ☐ days ☒ weeks
    - i. On site lead –
      - ☒ State
      - ☐ LTPP
    - ii. Accept grinding –
      - ☒ State
      - ☐ LTPP
  - c. Authorization to calibrate site –
    - ☐ State only
    - ☒ LTPP
  - d. Calibration Routine –
    - ☒ LTPP – ☒ Semi-annually ☐ Annually
    - ☐ State per LTPP protocol – ☐ Semi-annually ☐ Annually
    - ☐ State other – \_\_\_\_\_

<b>SHEET 18</b>	STATE CODE [ _2_6_ ]
<b>LTPP MONITORED TRAFFIC DATA</b>	SPS PROJECT ID [ _0_1_0_0_ ]
<b>WIM SITE COORDINATION</b>	DATE: (mm/dd/yyyy) _1_0_ / _0_3_ / _2_0_0_7_

Rev. 05/25/04

e. Test Vehicles

i. Trucks –

1st – Air suspension 3S2 ☐ State ☒ LTPP  
2nd – \_\_3S2\_\_ ☐ State ☒ LTPP  
3rd – \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ State ☐ LTPP  
4th – \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ State ☐ LTPP

ii. Loads – ☐ State ☒ LTPP

iii. Drivers – ☐ State ☒ LTPP

f. Contractor(s) with prior successful experience in WIM calibration in state:

\_\_\_\_\_

g. Access to cabinet

i. Personnel Access –

☒ State only  
☐ Joint  
☐ LTPP

ii. Physical Access –

☒ Key  
☐ Combination

h. State personnel required on site – ☒ Yes ☐ No

i. Traffic Control Required – ☐ Yes ☒ No

j. Enforcement Coordination Required – ☐ Yes ☒ No

5. SITE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS –

a. Funds and accountability – \_\_\_\_\_

b. Reports – \_\_\_\_\_

c. Other – \_\_\_\_\_

d. Special Conditions – \_\_\_\_\_

6. CONTACTS –

a. Equipment (operational status, access, etc.) –

Name: \_\_Jim Kramer\_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_517-322-1736\_\_

Agency: \_\_\_\_Michigan DOT\_\_\_\_\_

<b>SHEET 18</b>	STATE CODE [ _2_6_ ]
<b>LTPP MONITORED TRAFFIC DATA</b>	SPS PROJECT ID [ _0_1_0_0_ ]
<b>WIM SITE COORDINATION</b>	DATE: (mm/dd/yyyy) _1_0_ / _0_3_ / _2_0_0_7_

Rev. 05/25/04

b. Maintenance (equipment) –

Name: \_\_Jim Kramer\_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_517-322-1736\_\_\_\_

Agency: \_\_\_\_Michigan DOT\_\_\_\_\_

c. Data Processing and Pre-Visit Data –

Name: \_\_Jim Kramer\_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_517-322-1736\_\_\_\_

Agency: \_\_\_\_Michigan DOT\_\_\_\_\_

d. Construction schedule and verification –

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

e. Test Vehicles (trucks, loads, drivers) –

Name: \_\_Brian Hitchcock\_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_517-521-2124\_\_\_\_

Agency: \_\_\_\_MBH Trucking LLC\_\_\_\_\_

f. Traffic Control –

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

g. Enforcement Coordination –

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

h. Nearest Static Scale

Name: \_Don's Windmill Truck Stop\_ Location: \_I-96 Exit 98A, I-69 Exit 70\_\_

Phone: \_\_517-646-6752\_\_\_\_\_

<div>SHEET 16</div> <div>LTPP MONITORED TRAFFIC DATA</div> <div>SITE CALIBRATION SUMMARY</div>	<div>*STATE ASSIGNED ID [ 317 ]</div> <div>*STATE CODE [ 26 ]</div> <div>*SHRP SECTION ID [ 0100 ]</div>
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

SITE CALIBRATION INFORMATION

1. \* DATE OF CALIBRATION (MONTH/DAY/YEAR) [ 10/2/2007 ]
2. \* TYPE OF EQUIPMENT CALIBRATED WIM CLASSIFIER ☒ BOTH
3. \* REASON FOR CALIBRATION

☐ REGULARLY SCHEDULED SITE VISIT

☐ RESEARCH

☐ EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT

☐ TRAINING

☐ DATA TRIGGERED SYSTEM REVISION

☐ NEW EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION

☒ OTHER (SPECIFY) LTPP Validation
4. \* SENSORS INSTALLED IN LTPP LANE AT THIS SITE (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

☐ BARE ROUND PIEZO CERAMIC

☐ BARE FLAT PIEZO

☐ BENDING PLATES

☐ CHANNELIZED ROUND PIEZO

☐ LOAD CELLS

☒ QUARTZ PIEZO
- ☐ CHANNELIZED FLAT PIEZO
- ☒ INDUCTANCE LOOPS
- ☐ CAPACITANCE PADS
- ☐ OTHER (SPECIFY)

5. EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURER IRD/ PAT Traffic

WIM SYSTEM CALIBRATION SPECIFICS\*\*

- 6.\*\*CALIBRATION TECHNIQUE USED:

☐ TRAFFIC STREAM

☐ STATIC SCALE (Y/N)

☒ TEST TRUCKS

NUMBER OF TRUCKS COMPARED

NUMBER OF TEST TRUCKS USED

TYPE PER FHWA 13 BIN SYSTEM

SUSPENSION: 1 - AIR; 2 - LEAF SPRING

3 - OTHER (DESCRIBE)

PASSES PER TRUCK

TRUCK	TYPE	SUSPENSION
1	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>
2	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>
3		
7. SUMMARY CALIBRATION RESULTS (EXPRESSED AS A PERCENT)

MEAN DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ---

DYNAMIC AND STATIC GVW

DYNAMIC AND STATIC SINGLE AXLES

DYNAMIC AND STATIC DOUBLE AXLES

-10.8

-7.3

-11.4

STANDARD DEVIATION

STANDARD DEVIATION

STANDARD DEVIATION

2.1

3.1

3.4

8. 3 NUMBER OF SPEEDS AT WHICH CALIBRATION WAS PERFORMED

9. DEFINE THE SPEED RANGES USED (MPH) 50 60 70

10. CALIBRATION FACTOR (AT EXPECTED FREE FLOW SPEED) 1044

11.\*\* IS AUTO-CALIBRATION USED AT THIS SITE? (Y/N) N

IF YES, LIST AND DEFINE AUTO-CALIBRATION VALUE:
- CLASSIFIER TEST SPECIFICS\*\*\*
- 12.\*\*\* METHOD FOR COLLECTING INDEPENDENT VOLUME MEASUREMENT BY VEHICLE CLASS:

☐ VIDEO

☒ MANUAL

☐ PARALLEL CLASSIFIERS

13. METHOD TO DETERMINE LENGTH OF COUNT ☐ TIME ☒ NUMBER OF TRUCKS

14. MEAN DIFFERENCE IN VOLUMES BY VEHICLES CLASSIFICATION:

\*\*\* FHWA CLASS 9

\*\*\* FHWA CLASS 8

\*\*\* PERCENT "UNCLASSIFIED" VEHICLES:

0.0

0.0

0.0

FHWA CLASS

FHWA CLASS

FHWA CLASS

FHWA CLASS

PERSON LEADING CALIBRATION EFFORT: <u>Dean J. Wolf, MACTEC</u>
CONTACT INFORMATION: <u>301-210-5105</u> rev. November 9, 1999

6420070022\_SPSWIM\_TO\_22\_26\_2.96\_0100\_Pre-Validation\_Sheet\_16.doc



<div>SHEET 16</div> <div>LTPP MONITORED TRAFFIC DATA</div> <div>SITE CALIBRATION SUMMARY</div>	<div>*STATE ASSIGNED ID [ 317 ]</div> <div>*STATE CODE [ 26 ]</div> <div>*SHRP SECTION ID [ 0100 ]</div>
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

SITE CALIBRATION INFORMATION

1. \* DATE OF CALIBRATION (MONTH/DAY/YEAR) [ 10/3/2007 ]
2. \* TYPE OF EQUIPMENT CALIBRATED WIM CLASSIFIER ☒ BOTH
3. \* REASON FOR CALIBRATION

☐ REGULARLY SCHEDULED SITE VISIT

☐ RESEARCH

☐ EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT

☐ TRAINING

☐ DATA TRIGGERED SYSTEM REVISION

☐ NEW EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION

☒ OTHER (SPECIFY) LTPP Validation

4. \* SENSORS INSTALLED IN LTPP LANE AT THIS SITE (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

☐ BARE ROUND PIEZO CERAMIC

☐ BARE FLAT PIEZO

☐ BENDING PLATES

☐ CHANNELIZED ROUND PIEZO

☐ LOAD CELLS

☒ QUARTZ PIEZO

☐ CHANNELIZED FLAT PIEZO☒ INDUCTANCE LOOPS☐ CAPACITANCE PADS☐ OTHER (SPECIFY) 5. EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURER IRD/ PAT Traffic

WIM SYSTEM CALIBRATION SPECIFICS\*\*

- 6.\*\*CALIBRATION TECHNIQUE USED:

☐ TRAFFIC STREAM -- ☐ STATIC SCALE (Y/N)

☒ TEST TRUCKS

NUMBER OF TRUCKS COMPARED

2 NUMBER OF TEST TRUCKS USED

20 PASSES PER TRUCK

	TRUCK	TYPE	SUSPENSION
TYPE PER FHWA 13 BIN SYSTEM	1	9	1
SUSPENSION: 1 - AIR; 2 - LEAF SPRING	2	9	1
3 - OTHER (DESCRIBE)	3		

7. SUMMARY CALIBRATION RESULTS (EXPRESSED AS A PERCENT)

MEAN DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ---

DYNAMIC AND STATIC GVW

-0.5

STANDARD DEVIATION

2.1

DYNAMIC AND STATIC SINGLE AXLES

5.5

STANDARD DEVIATION

3.5

DYNAMIC AND STATIC DOUBLE AXLES

-1.5

STANDARD DEVIATION

3.1

8. 3 NUMBER OF SPEEDS AT WHICH CALIBRATION WAS PERFORMED

9. DEFINE THE SPEED RANGES USED (MPH) 50 60 7010. CALIBRATION FACTOR (AT EXPECTED FREE FLOW SPEED) 107111.\*\* IS AUTO-CALIBRATION USED AT THIS SITE? (Y/N) N

IF YES, LIST AND DEFINE AUTO-CALIBRATION VALUE:

CLASSIFIER TEST SPECIFICS\*\*\*

- 12.\*\*\* METHOD FOR COLLECTING INDEPENDENT VOLUME MEASUREMENT BY VEHICLE CLASS:

☐ VIDEO

☒ MANUAL

☐ PARALLEL CLASSIFIERS
13. METHOD TO DETERMINE LENGTH OF COUNT ☐ TIME ☒ NUMBER OF TRUCKS
14. MEAN DIFFERENCE IN VOLUMES BY VEHICLES CLASSIFICATION:

\*\*\* FHWA CLASS 9

2.0

FHWA CLASS

\*\*\* FHWA CLASS 8

0.0

FHWA CLASS

FHWA CLASS

FHWA CLASS

\*\*\* PERCENT "UNCLASSIFIED" VEHICLES:

0.0

PERSON LEADING CALIBRATION EFFORT: <u>Dean J. Wolf, MACTEC</u>
CONTACT INFORMATION: <u>301-210-5105</u> rev. November 9, 1999

## **APPENDIX A**

Sheet 19	* STATE CODE 26
LTPP Traffic Data	* SPS PROJECT ID 0100
*CALIBRATION TEST TRUCK # 1	* DATE 10/2/2007

Rev. 08/31/01

## PART I.

1.\* FHWA Class 9 2.\* Number of Axles 5 Number of weight days 1

AXLES - units - lbs / 100s lbs / kg

## GEOMETRY

8 a) \* Tractor Cab Style - Cab Over Engine / Conventional b) \* Sleeper Cab? Y / N

9. a) \* Make: PETERBILT b) \* Model: \_\_\_\_\_

10.\* Trailer Load Distribution Description:

PAVEMENT BAGS OF FERTILIZER LOADED EVENLY ALONG TRAILER

11. a) Tractor Tare Weight (units): \_\_\_\_\_

b). Trailer Tare Weight (units): \_\_\_\_\_

12.\* Axle Spacing – units m / feet and inches / feet and tenths

A to B 19.4 B to C 4.5 C to D 32.3

D to E 4.1 E to F \_\_\_\_\_

Wheelbase (measured A to last) \_\_\_\_\_ Computed \_\_\_\_\_

13. \*Kingpin Offset From Axle B (units) + 2.0 (\_\_\_\_\_)   
 (+ is to the rear)

## SUSPENSION

Axle 14. Tire Size 15.\* Suspension Description (leaf, air, no. of leaves, taper or flat leaf, etc.)

A	<u>11R22.5</u>	<u>2 FULL LEAF</u>
B	<u>11R22.5</u>	<u>AIR</u>
C	<u>11R22.5</u>	<u>AIR</u>
D	<u>7.5R24.5</u>	<u>AIR</u>
E	<u>7.5R24.5</u>	<u>AIR</u>
F	_____	_____

Sheet 19	* STATE CODE 26
LTPP Traffic Data	* SPS PROJECT ID 0100
*CALIBRATION TEST TRUCK # 1	* DATE 10/2/2007

Rev. 08/31/01

## PART II

Day 1

\*b) Average Pre-Test Loaded weight

75007

\*c) Post Test Loaded Weight

76020

\*d) Difference Post Test – Pre-test

+ 1013

Vehicle refunded at 10/10/07  
216000/2150016

Table 5. Raw data – Axle scales – pre-test

Pass	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	Axle F	GVW
1	10680	13800	13800	18340	18340		74960
2	10680	13830	13830	18340	18340		75020
3	10680	13860	13860	18320	18320		75040
Average	10680	13830	13830	18333	18333		75007

Table 6. Raw data – Axle scales –

Pass	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	Axle F	GVW
1							
2							
3							
Average							

Table 7. Raw data – Axle scales – post-test

Pass	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	Axle F	GVW
1	11140	14090	14090	18350	18350		76020
2	11160	14140	14140	18320	18320		76020
3	11080	14150	14150	18320	18320		76020
Average	11107	14127	14127	18330	18330		76020

Measured By PLW Verified By BMD Weight date 10/2/2007

Sheet 19	* STATE CODE	26
LTPP Traffic Data	* SPS PROJECT ID	0100
*CALIBRATION TEST TRUCK # 1a	* DATE	10/03/07

Rev. 08/31/2001

truck 43  
trailer viz

## PART I.

1.\* FHWA Class 9 2.\* Number of Axles 5 Number of weight days 1

AXLES - units - lbs / 100s lbs / kg

## GEOMETRY

8 a) \* Tractor Cab Style - Cab Over Engine / Conventional b) \* Sleeper Cab? Y / N

9. a) \* Make: PETERBILT b) \* Model: \_\_\_\_\_

10.\* Trailer Load Distribution Description:

PALETTIZED FERTILIZER BAGS LOADED EVENLY ALONG TRAILER

11. a) Tractor Tare Weight (units): \_\_\_\_\_

b). Trailer Tare Weight (units): \_\_\_\_\_

12.\* Axle Spacing – units m / feet and inches / feet and tenths

A to B 18.6 B to C 4.3 C to D 32.1

D to E 4.1 E to F \_\_\_\_\_

Wheelbase (measured A to last) \_\_\_\_\_ Computed \_\_\_\_\_

13. \*Kingpin Offset From Axle B (units) + 2.0' ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
( + is to the rear )

## SUSPENSION

Axle 14. Tire Size 15.\* Suspension Description (leaf, air, no. of leaves, taper or flat leaf, etc.)

A	<u>11R22.5</u>	<u>2 full leaf</u>
B	<u>11R22.5</u>	<u>Air</u>
C	<u>11R22.5</u>	<u>Air</u>
D	<u>7.5R24.5</u>	<u>Air</u>
E	<u>7.5R24.5</u>	<u>Air</u>
F	_____	_____

Sheet 19	* STATE CODE 26
LTPP Traffic Data	* SPS PROJECT ID 0100
*CALIBRATION TEST TRUCK # <u>1a</u>	* DATE 10/2/2007

Rev. 08/31/01

Day 2

7.2      \*b) Average Pre-Test Loaded weight      75967  
              \*c) Post Test Loaded Weight              ~~75440~~ 75440  
              \*d) Difference Post Test – Pre-test      -527

Table 5.2. Raw data – Axle scales – pre-test

Pass	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	Axle F	GVW
1	10840	14290	14290	18260	18260		75940
2	11140	14040	14040	18360	18360		75940
3	11000	14180	14180	18330	18330		76020
Average	10993	14170	14170	18317	18317		75967

Table 6.2. Raw data – Axle scales –

Pass	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	Axle F	GVW
1							
2							
3							
Average							

Table 7.2 Raw data – Axle scales – post-test

Pass	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	Axle F	GVW
1	10640	14110	14110	18290	18290		75440
2							
3							
Average	10640	14110	14110	18290	18290		75440

Measured By DW      Verified By MTO      Weight date 10/3/07

Sheet 19	* STATE CODE	26
LTPP Traffic Data	* SPS PROJECT ID	0100
*CALIBRATION TEST TRUCK # <u>2</u>	* DATE	10/2/2007

Rev. 08/31/01

## PART I.

1.\* FHWA Class 9      2.\* Number of Axles 5      Number of weight days 2

AXLES - units - lbs / 100s lbs / kg

TRUCK 30

TRAILER V10

## GEOMETRY

8 a) \* Tractor Cab Style - Cab Over Engine / Conventional      b) \* Sleeper Cab? Y / N

9. a) \* Make: PERKINS      b) \* Model: \_\_\_\_\_

10.\* Trailer Load Distribution Description:

PALETTIZED BAGS OF FERTILIZER LOADED EVENLY ALONG TRAILER

11. a) Tractor Tare Weight (units): \_\_\_\_\_

b). Trailer Tare Weight (units): \_\_\_\_\_

12.\* Axle Spacing – units    m / feet and inches / feet and tenths

A to B 17.4      B to C 4.3      C to D 32.4

D to E 4.1      E to F \_\_\_\_\_

Wheelbase (measured A to last) \_\_\_\_\_ Computed \_\_\_\_\_

13. \*Kingpin Offset From Axle B (units) + 2.2 (\_\_\_\_\_)  
(+ is to the rear)

## SUSPENSION

Axle 14. Tire Size      15.\* Suspension Description (leaf, air, no. of leaves, taper or flat leaf, etc.)

A	<u>75R24.5</u>	<u>2 FULL LEAF</u>
B	<u>75R24.5</u>	<u>AIR</u>
C	<u>75R24.5</u>	<u>AIR</u>
D	<u>75R24.5</u>	<u>AIR</u>
E	<u>75R24.5</u>	<u>AIR</u>
F	_____	_____

Sheet 19	* STATE CODE	26
LTPP Traffic Data	* SPS PROJECT ID	0100
*CALIBRATION TEST TRUCK # 2	* DATE	10/2/2007

Rev. 08/31/01

## PART II

Day 1

\*b) Average Pre-Test Loaded weight

64980 *new*

\*c) Post Test Loaded Weight

64660

\*d) Difference Post Test – Pre-test

- 320

Table 5. Raw data – Axle scales – pre-test

Pass	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	Axle F	GVW
1	10860	12210	12210	14860	14860		65000
2	10820	12230	12230	14860	14860		65000
3	10800	12220	12220	14850	14850		64940
Average	<del>10767</del>	12220	12220	14857	14857		<del>64920</del>

10827 *new*

64950 *new*

Table 6. Raw data – Axle scales – *post test*

Pass	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	Axle F	GVW
1	10740	<del>12100</del> <u>12100</u>	12100	14860	14860		64660
2							
3							
Average	10740	12100	12100	14860	14860		64660

Table 7. Raw data – Axle scales – *post test wrong truck*

Pass	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	Axle F	GVW
1	<del>11140</del>	<del>14090</del>	<del>14100</del>	18350	18350		<del>76020</del>
2	<del>11100</del>	<del>14140</del>	<del>14140</del>	18320	18320		<del>76020</del>
3	<del>11080</del>	<del>14150</del>	<del>14150</del>	18320	18320		<del>76020</del>
Average	<del>11167</del>	<del>14127</del>	<del>14127</del>	18330	18330		<del>76020</del>

Measured By

new

Verified By

Weight date

10/2/2007



Sheet 19	* STATE CODE 26
LTPP Traffic Data	* SPS PROJECT ID 0100
*CALIBRATION TEST TRUCK # 2	* DATE 10/2/2007

Rev. 08/31/01

Day 2

7.2      \*b) Average Pre-Test Loaded weight      65627  
              \*c) Post Test Loaded Weight              65160  
              \*d) Difference Post Test – Pre-test      -467

Table 5.2. Raw data – Axle scales – pre-test

Pass	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	Axle F	GVW
1	11280	12310	12310	14870	14870		65640
2	11300	12270	12270	14900	14900		65640
3	11120	12390	12390	14850	14850		65600
Average	11233	12323	12323	14873	14873		65627

Table 6.2. Raw data – Axle scales –

Pass	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	Axle F	GVW
1							
2							
3							
Average							

Table 7.2 Raw data – Axle scales – post-test

Pass	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	Axle F	GVW
1	<del>10900</del> 10900	12360	12360	14830	14830		65160
2							
3							
Average	10900	12360	12360	14830	14830		65160

Measured By DJW      Verified By WMD      Weight date 10/3/07

Sheet 20	* STATE CODE	26
LTPP Traffic Data	*SPS PROJECT ID	0100
Speed and Classification Checks * 1 of* 2	* DATE	10 / 02 / 2007

Rev. 08/31/2001

WIM speed	WIM class	WIM Record	Obs. Speed	Obs Class	WIM speed	WIM class	WIM Record	Obs. Speed	Obs Class
63	9	7351	62	9	60	5	9677	61	5
<del>60</del>	<del>no record</del>	<del>no record</del>	<del>60</del>	<del>9</del>	60	9	9679	60	9
61	12	7534	61	12	57	9	9686	60	9
61	9	7549	61	9	57	9	9714	58	9
		<del>7566</del>			57	9	9725	59	9
57	9	9372	<del>57</del>	9	60	9	9727	61	9
54	13	9304	54	13	57	5	9738	58	5
58	9	9400	58	9	66	5	9773	66	5
62	9	9414	63	9	59	9	9794	60	9
55	9	9460	54	9	63	5	9815	64	5
62	8	9473	63	8	62	9	9839	63	9
59	9	9481	61	9	56	5	9851	54	5
59	9	9501	59	9	58	9	9869	60	9
58	9	<del>9504</del>	58	9	62	5	9873	62	5
60	9	9507	61	9	59	9	9887	60	9
64	9	9512	65	9	58	9	9890	59	9
73	5	9519	73	5	61	9	9895	60	9
61	9	9536	62	9	65	15	9946	63	5
56	9	9558	56	9	62	10	9947	63	10
63	9	9562	69	9	68	9	9963	68	9
57	9	9581	58	9	69	5	10031	70	5
60	13	9586	60	10	58	9	10069	57	9
60	9	9612	59	9	60	9	10077	62	9
66	5	9645	68	5	62	6	10079	63	6
59	9	9659	60	9	65	9	10091	66	9

pickup & trailer

dark  
well

Recorded by AKO/rom Direction 5 Lane 4 Time from 12:40 to 10:15  
12:40

Sheet 20	* STATE CODE	26
LTPP Traffic Data	*SPS PROJECT_ID	0100
Speed and Classification Checks * <u>2</u> of* <u>2</u>	* DATE	10 / 02 / 2007

Rev. 08/31/2001

WIM speed	WIM class	WIM Record	Obs. Speed	Obs Class	WIM speed	WIM class	WIM Record	Obs. Speed	Obs Class
65	9	10104	65	9	63	9	10454	64	9
65	10	10134	65	10	59	5	10494	60	5
64	9	10136	64	9	59	9	10502	60	9
62	8	10143	62	8	23 <sup>?</sup>	15	10522	60	7
63	9	10166	64	9	53	<del>53</del> 10	10525	60	10
60	9	10182	60	9	62	9	10534	64	9
71	5	10204	71	5	55	9	10570	55	9
62	8	10225	62	8	61	5	10589	61	4
63	9	10235	63	9	62	9	10600		9
62	9	10248	62	9	68	5	10614	68	5
62	9	10262	62	9	58	5	10631	61	5
58	9	10264	62	9	56	5	10656	58	5
68	5	10301	68	5	57	10	10664	59	10
61	9	10307	61	9	60	5	10675	61	5
61	9	10313	62	9	63	9	10752	65	9
65	9	10340	65	9	60	9	10755	63	9
59	9	10343	60	9	63	10	10778	63	10
64	9	10359	64	9	57	5	10820	58	5
56	9	10377	56	9	61	5	10868	61	4
60	9	10379	61	9	58	10	10890	58	10
59	9	10416	61	9	63	5	10897	63	4
61	9	10417	62	9	64	5	10938	64	5
57	10	10428	57	10	56	12	10957	56	12
64	5	10434	65	5	61	9	10981	61	9
65	5	10446	65	5	54	9	10997	54	9

cramer  
very large  
tires

Recorded by J Kramer Direction ← Lane 4 Time from 14:40 to 16:15

5/4 problems length or weight based

Sheet 20	* STATE_CODE	26
LTPP Traffic Data	*SPS PROJECT_ID	0100
Speed and Classification Checks * 2 of 2	* DATE	10 / 03 / 2007

Rev. 08/31/2001

WIM speed	WIM class	WIM Record	Obs. Speed	Obs Class	WIM speed	WIM class	WIM Record	Obs. Speed	Obs Class
68	9	10641	70	9	63	9	11078	64	9
70	4	10692	70	4	62	10	11088	63	10
63	9	10703	63	9	64	9	11114	64	9
64	9	10714	64	9	63	8	11118	63	8
59	9	10727	60	9	62	9	11120	63	9
64	13	10730	65	13	67	9	11225	67	9
60	9	10744	60	9	58	6	11252	59	6
59	9	10759	59	9	59	6	11287	59	6
59	8	10782	58	8	56	5	11300	57	5
67	5	10795	67	5	62	10	11312	62	10
61	9	10827	62	9	62	9	11352	63	9
59	13	10845	58	10	59	9	11359	60	9
63	13	10868	63	13	60	9	11367	61	9
59	6	10883	59	6	66	9	11371	66	9
59	5	10884	59	5	59	9	11413	60	9
70	5	10918	70	5	61	5	11415	62	5
61	9	10951	62	9	59	9	11425	60	9
71	5	10960	71	5	60	5	11438	61	5
69	5	10965	69	5	54	9	11474	56	9
70	5	10981	70	5	61	9	11513	62	9
57	9	11026	57	9	59	5	11517	60	5
61	9	11036	61	9	60	5	11536	61	5
63	9	11059	63	9	63	5	11569	62	5
62	9	11068	63	9	63	5	11582	63	5
63	6	11073	63	6	62	9	11589	62	9

Recorded by JK Direction 5 Lane 4 Time from 7:35 to 4:14

Sheet 20	* STATE_CODE	26
LTPP Traffic Data	*SPS PROJECT_ID	0100
Speed and Classification Checks * <u>1</u> of * <u>2</u>	* DATE	10 / <u>03</u> / 2007

Rev. 08/31/2001

WIM speed	WIM class	WIM Record	Obs. Speed	Obs Class	WIM speed	WIM class	WIM Record	Obs. Speed	Obs Class
63	9	9750	63	9	58	9	10253	59	9
63	9	9780	63	9	59	5	10294	59	4
62	9	9781	63	9	61	9	10315	62	9
65	9	9790	66	9	63	5	10320	62	5
72	5	9792	72	5	60	9	10322	63	9
61	13	9919	63	13	59	5	10328	59	5
58	9	9926	59	9	58	9	10333	58	9
59	10	9929	59	10	56	9	10401	57	9
65	9	9946	65	9	58	9	10416	57	9
63	9	9947	63	9	65	9	10421	65	9
65	5	9976	65	5	49	5	10458	48	5
58	8	10002	60	8	60	9	10462	61	9
57	9	10038	57	9	68	5	10470	68	5
59	9	10037	59	9	63	9	10515	63	9
61	8	10046	61	8	57	10	10534	58	10
59	10	10079	59	10	64	6	10552	64	6
60	13	10092	60	13	63	5	10556	63	5
63	10	10109	62	10	54	9	10562	54	9
61	9	10112	63	9	63	5	10568	63	5
54	9	10118	54	9	61	9	10573	61	9
59	13	10151	59	13	60	5	10576	60	5
67	9	10169	68	9	58	9	10584	61	9
56	9	10183	55	9	61	9	10598	61	9
58	10	10224	58	10	59	6	10621	59	6
62	9	10241	61	9	58	5	10636	59	5

Recorded by JK Direction S Lane 4 Time from 2:35 to 4:14

Sheet 21		* STATE CODE		26
LTPP Traffic Data		*SPS PROJECT ID		0100
WIM System Test Truck Records		* DATE		10 / 02 / 2007

Rev. 08/31/2001

Pvmt temp	Radar Speed	Truck	Pass	Time	Record No.	WIM Speed	Axle A weight.	Axle B weight.	Axle C weight.	Axle D weight.	Axle E weight.	Axle F weight	GVW	A-B space	B-C space	C-D space	D-E space	E-F space
64	50	2	1	9:41	4339	51	9.7	11.6	10.7	13.6	14.6		60.2	17.4	4.3	32.3	4.0	
64	51	1	1	9:42	4348	50	9.9	13.0	11.8	16.8	15.9		67.5	19.3	4.4	31.9	4.1	
63.5	59	2	2	9:53	4521	58	10.0	11.4	10.6	13.0	11.9		56.9	17.4	4.3	32.3	4.0	
63.5	61	1	2	9:54	4536	59	10.3	11.9	11.8	14.4	14.5		66.9	19.4	4.5	32.0	4.0	
64.5	65	2	3	10:04	4671	65	9.8	10.8	11.1	12.3	12.6		52.6	17.4	4.3	32.3	4.0	
64.5	68	1	3	10:05	4682	68	10.2	13.3	12.6	16.2	16.0		68.3	19.3	4.5	31.9	4.0	
65	51	2	4	10:14	4842	52	9.9	10.9	11.1	13.6	13.7		59.1	17.5	4.3	32.4	4.0	
65	51	1	4	10:15	4853	51	9.9	13.2	11.7	17.3	16.3		68.4	19.4	4.5	32.0	4.0	
64.5	62	2	5	10:26	5006	62	10.2	11.1	10.7	12.5	12.8		57.3	17.4	4.3	32.3	4.0	
64.5	59	1	5	10:27	5012	59	9.8	12.6	12.0	16.0	15.2		65.6	19.4	4.4	32.1	4.0	
65.5	65	2	6	10:36	5178	66	9.8	10.9	10.8	12.6	12.4		56.5	17.5	4.3	32.4	4.0	
65.5	66	1	6	10:37	5181	68	10.1	13.6	12.7	15.9	16.1		68.4	19.4	4.4	32.0	4.0	
65.0	51	2	7	10:57	5482	51	9.6	10.7	10.5	12.8	13.3		56.9	17.4	4.3	32.2	4.0	
65.0	50	1	7	10:57	5485	50	9.8	13.6	12.1	16.7	16.2		68.4	19.3	4.5	32.0	4.0	
64.5	61	2	8	11:08	5654	61	10.6	10.6	10.1	13.5	13.9		58.7	17.5	4.4	32.4	4.1	
64.5	58	1	8	11:09	5671	58	9.6	11.3	11.8	15.2	15.7		63.6	19.3	4.5	32.0	4.0	

Recorded by DW

Checked by \_\_\_\_\_

Sheet 21		* STATE CODE		26
LTPP Traffic Data		*SPS PROJECT ID		0100
WIM System Test Truck Records		* DATE		10 / 02 / 2007

Rev. 08/31/2001

Pvmt temp	Radar Speed	Truck	Pass	Time	Record No.	WIM Speed	Axle A weight.	Axle B weight.	Axle C weight.	Axle D weight.	Axle E weight.	Axle F weight	GVW	A-B space	B-C space	C-D space	D-E space	E-F space
67.5	65	2	9	11:19	5810	66	10.0	10.4	11.3	12.7	12.4		57.0	17.5	4.3	32.4	4.0	
67.5	65	1	9	11:19	5821	64	10.1	13.8	12.3	16.4	16.1		68.7	19.4	4.4	32.0	4.0	
71.5	50	2	10	11:32	6032	50	9.7	10.6	10.8	14.1	13.0		58.2	17.4	4.3	32.3	4.0	
71.5	49	1	10	11:33	6043	50	9.3	10.8	12.1	16.0	15.9		64.1	19.4	4.5	31.9	4.0	
72	60	2	11	12:58	7444	60	10.1	10.1	10.4	13.0	13.6		57.2	17.4	4.3	32.3	4.0	
72	58	1	11	12:58	7449	58	10.3	12.3	12.2	16.2	16.1		67.1	19.3	4.4	31.9	4.0	
72	66	2	12	13:09	7626	67	9.3	11.4	10.8	12.6	12.3		56.3	17.5	4.3	32.3	4.0	
72	64	1	12	13:09	7639	64	10.9	12.4	12.0	15.8	15.8		66.8	19.3	4.4	31.9	4.0	
74	51	2	13	13:19	7779	51	9.8	11.3	10.7	12.8	13.8		58.2	17.5	4.3	32.4	4.0	
74	51	1	13	13:19	7782	52	9.9	14.1	12.3	15.4	15.2		66.9	19.4	4.5	31.9	4.0	
82	60	2	14	13:29	7935	61	10.1	10.9	11.3	12.5	12.8		57.7	17.4	4.3	32.3	4.0	
82	58	1	14	13:30	7951	58	10.4	10.3	12.9	16.5	16.0		66.1	19.4	4.4	32.0	4.0	
78	62	2	15	13:40	8121	62	9.9	10.5	10.6	12.8	12.6		56.4	17.4	4.3	32.2	4.0	
78	49	1	15	13:40	8129	49	10.1	12.8	12.2	16.7	16.2		68.0	19.4	4.5	31.9	4.0	
77.5	50	2	16	13:51	8313	50	10.1	10.8	10.6	14.3	14.5		60.9	17.5	4.3	32.3	4.1	
77.5	61	1	16	13:52	8332	60	10.3	13.4	12.7	16.0	15.0		67.5	19.4	4.4	31.9	4.0	

Recorded by QJW

Checked by \_\_\_\_\_





Sheet 21		* STATE CODE	26
LTPP Traffic Data		*SPS PROJECT ID	0100
WIM System Test Truck Records		* DATE	10/03/2007

Pvmt temp	Radar Speed	Truck	Pass	Time	Record No.	WIM Speed	Axle A weight.	Axle B weight.	Axle C weight.	Axle D weight.	Axle E weight.	Axle F weight.	GVW	A-B space	B-C space	C-D space	D-E space	E-F space
62.5	52	2	4	9:09	4014	52	10.9	12.5	12.0	14.7	14.0		64.1	17.4	4.3	32.3	4.1	
62.5	49	1	1	9:10	4017	49	11.4	14.0	13.0	18.7	18.2		75.3	18.6	4.3	32.0	4.0	
63.5	60	2	2	9:20	4169	60	11.7	12.1	12.1	14.7	15.6		66.1	17.5	4.3	32.4	4.0	
63.5	60	1	2	9:20	4170	60	11.7	14.4	14.0	17.3	17.1		74.5	18.6	4.3	32.0	4.0	
64	67	2	3	9:29	4324	67	11.7	12.8	11.3	14.3	14.7		64.7	17.5	4.4	32.3	4.0	
64	69	1	3	9:30	4330	70	11.6	14.8	14.1	18.7	18.6		77.7	18.8	4.3	32.1	4.1	
66.5	51	2	4	9:39	4479	52	11.5	12.6	12.1	15.1	14.5		65.8	17.5	4.3	32.3	4.1	
66.5	50	1	4	9:39	4482	51	10.7	13.6	13.2	17.7	16.7		71.9	18.7	4.3	32.0	4.1	
64	60	2	5	9:49	4615	61	11.7	12.2	12.1	14.1	14.3		64.4	17.4	4.3	32.2	4.0	
64	58	1	5	9:50	4631	59	12.1	13.8	13.7	18.1	16.9		74.6	18.6	4.3	31.9	4.0	
64	66	2	6	10:00	4780	67	11.9	12.9	12.4 <del>14.5</del>	14.5 <del>14.4</del>	14.8		65.5	17.4	4.3	32.2	4.0	
64	68	1	6	10:00	4784	69	12.0	14.9	14.3	18.0	17.4		76.5	18.6	4.4	32.0	4.0	

Recorded by DAN Checked by \_\_\_\_\_

Sheet 21			* STATE CODE		26
LTPP Traffic Data			* SPS PROJECT ID		0100
WIM System Test Truck Records			* DATE		10 / 03 / 2007

Rev. 08/31/2001

Pvmt temp	Radar Speed	Truck	Pass	Time	Record No.	WIM Speed	Axle A weight.	Axle B weight.	Axle C weight.	Axle D weight.	Axle E weight.	Axle F weight.	GVW	A-B space	B-C space	C-D space	D-E space	E-F space
67	50	2	7	10:11	4837	51	11.1	12.4	12.3	15.2	14.8		65.8	17.4	4.3	32.3	4.1	
67	49	1	7	10:14	4985	49	11.2	14.1	13.3	18.3	18.2		75.0	18.6	4.3	32.0	4.0	
70.5	61	2	8	10:23	5121	60	11.5	12.2	11.4	14.7	14.5		64.2	17.4	4.3	32.2	4.1	
70.5	60	1	8	10:24	5140	60	12.2	14.3	14.2	17.6	17.2		75.4	18.6	4.3	31.9	4.0	
71	62	2	9	10:34	5306	63	11.7	12.0	12.1	14.4	14.0		64.2	17.5	4.3	32.3	4.0	
71	70	1	9	10:34	5309	70	11.9	14.1	13.9	18.3	18.1		76.2	18.6	4.3	32.0	4.0	
67	51	2	10	10:45	5490	51	11.4	11.5	12.0	14.8	14.4		64.0	17.4	4.3	32.3	4.1	
67	50	1	10	10:46	5494	51	10.6	13.3	13.2	17.5	17.1		71.7	18.6	4.3	31.9	4.0	
80.5	61	2	11	10:56	5651	61	11.8	12.6	11.9	14.6	14.7		65.7	17.4	4.3	32.3	4.0	
80.5	61	1	11	10:56	5660	61	11.7	14.6	14.3	17.9	17.5		76.0	18.6	4.3	31.9	4.0	
74	66	2	12	11:06	5811	67	11.6	11.8	12.3	14.7	14.5		64.9	17.5	4.3	32.4	4.0	
74	69	1	12	11:07	5817	69	11.5	14.0	13.7	17.5	17.1		73.7	18.5	4.2	31.9	4.0	
72.5	51	2	13	11:16	5965	52	11.8	11.9	11.3	14.4	15.4		64.7	17.5	4.3	32.3	4.0	
72.5	50	1	13	11:17	5976	50	10.9	13.9	13.8	17.3	17.1		73.0	18.6	4.3	31.9	4.0	
74	60	2	14	11:33	6229	60	11.9	11.5	12.7	15.1	15.7		66.9	17.5	4.3	32.4	4.1	
74	60	1	14	11:33	6231	61	11.7	14.3	14.1	19.1	18.5		77.6	18.7	4.3	32.2	4.0	

Recorded by

DJW

Checked by

## LTPP Traffic Data

0100

0100

WIM System Test Truck Records 2 of 2

10/03/2007

Rev. 08/31/2001

[illegible]Recorded by DJW

Checked by

# Calibration Worksheet

Site: 260100

Calibration Iteration 1 Date 10/3/07

## Beginning factors:

Speed Point (mph)	Name	Value
Overall	overall	820
Front Axle	front axle	1039
1 - ( 50 )	cf 1	1000
2 - ( 60 )	2	1014
3 - ( 70 )	3	1044
4 - ( )	piezo 1	960
5 - ( )	piezo 2	1040

## Errors:

	Speed Point 1	Speed Point 2	Speed Point 3	Speed Point 4	Speed Point 5
F/A	-8.9	-6.2	-6.5		
Tandem	-9.8	-12.9	-11.7		
GVW	-9.6	-11.8	-11.2		

## Adjustments:

	Raise	Lower	Percentage
Overall	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>9.8</u>
Front Axle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Speed Point 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<del>9.8%</del> <u>10.6%</u>
Speed Point 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<del>9.1%</del> <u>13.5%</u> 3.6%
Speed Point 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<del>8.4%</del> <u>12.2%</u> 2.6%
Speed Point 4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Speed Point 5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

## End factors:

Speed Point (mph)	Name	Value
Overall	overall	<del>820</del> 900
Front Axle	front axle	1039
1 - ( 50 )	cf 1	<del>1000</del> 1000
2 - ( 60 )	2	<del>1014</del> 1050
3 - ( 70 )	3	<del>1044</del> 1070
4 - ( )	piezo 1	960
5 - ( )	piezo 2	1040

**TEST VEHICLE PHOTOGRAPHS FOR  
SPS WIM VALIDATION**

**October 2-3, 2007**

**STATE: Michigan**

**SHRP ID: 0100**

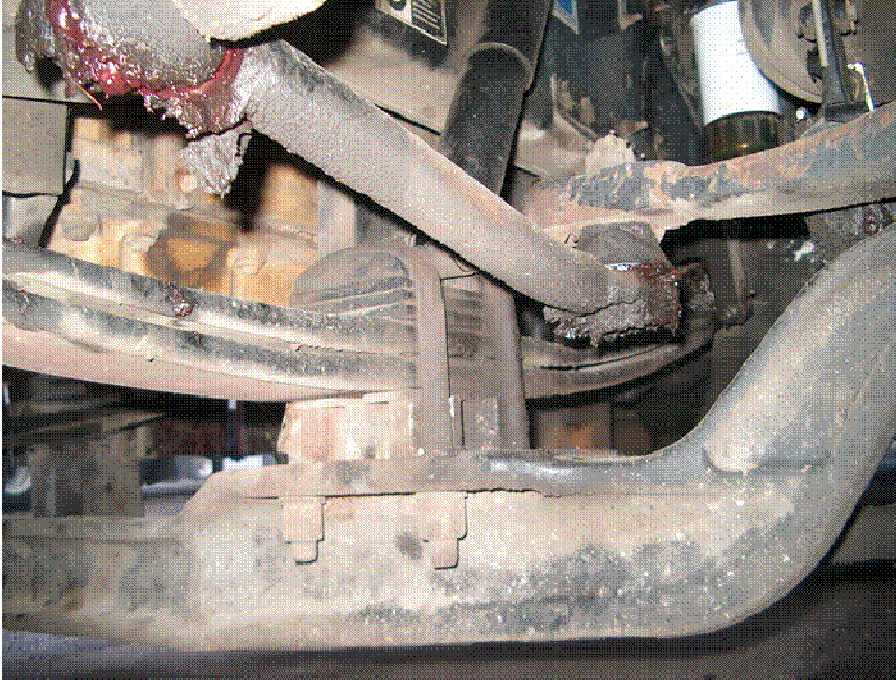
Photo 1 - Truck_1_Tractor_26_0100_10_02_07.JPG .....	2
Photo 2 - Truck_1_Trailer_1_26_0100_10_02_07.JPG .....	2
Photo 3 - Truck_1_Suspension_1_26_0100_10_02_07.JPG .....	3
Photo 4 - Truck_1_Suspension_2_26_0100_10_02_07.JPG .....	3
Photo 5 - Truck_1_Suspension_3_26_0100_10_02_07.JPG .....	4
Photo 6 - Truck_2_Tractor_26_0100_10_02_07.JPG .....	4
Photo 7 - Truck_2_Trailer_26_0100_10_02_07.JPG .....	5
Photo 8 - Truck_2_Suspension_1_26_0100_10_02_07.JPG .....	5
Photo 9 - Truck_2_Suspension_2_26_0100_10_02_07.JPG .....	6
Photo 10 - Truck_2_Suspension_3_26_0100_10_02_07.JPG .....	6
Photo 11 - Truck_1a_Tractor_26_0100_10_03_07.JPG .....	7
Photo 12 - Truck_1a_Trailer_1_26_0100_10_03_07.JPG .....	7
Photo 13 - Truck_1a_Suspension_1_26_0100_10_03_07.JPG .....	8
Photo 14 - Truck_1a_Suspension_2_26_0100_10_03_07.JPG .....	8
Photo 15 - Truck_1a_Suspension_3_26_0100_10_03_07.JPG .....	9



**Photo 1 - Truck\_1\_Tractor\_26\_0100\_10\_02\_07.JPG**



**Photo 2 - Truck\_1\_Trailer\_1\_26\_0100\_10\_02\_07.JPG**



**Photo 3 - Truck\_1\_Suspension\_1\_26\_0100\_10\_02\_07.JPG**



**Photo 4 - Truck\_1\_Suspension\_2\_26\_0100\_10\_02\_07.JPG**



**Photo 5 - Truck\_1\_Suspension\_3\_26\_0100\_10\_02\_07.JPG**

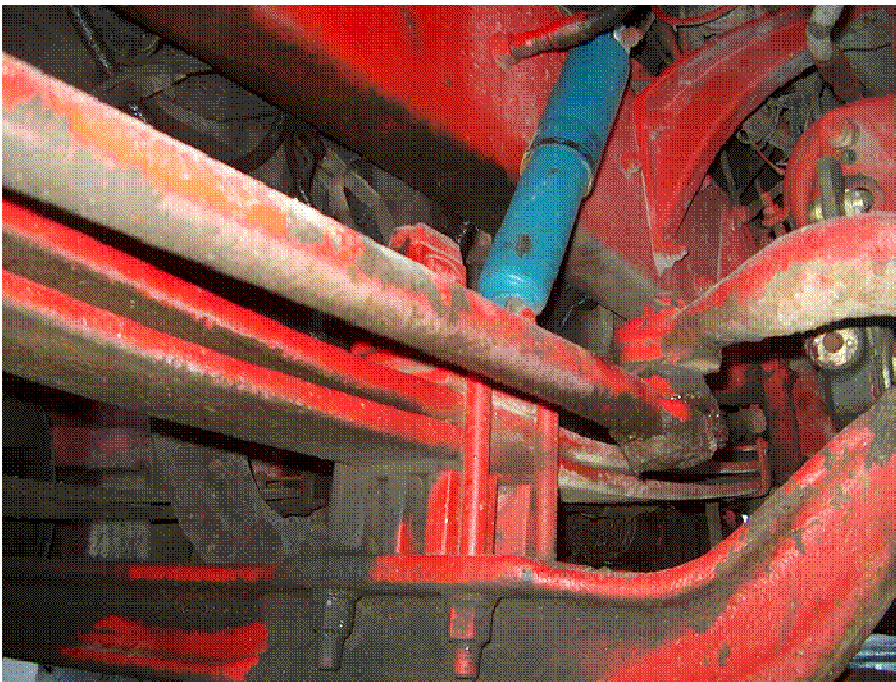


**Photo 6 - Truck\_2\_Tractor\_26\_0100\_10\_02\_07.JPG**





**Photo 7 - Truck\_2\_Trailer\_26\_0100\_10\_02\_07.JPG**



**Photo 8 - Truck\_2\_Suspension\_1\_26\_0100\_10\_02\_07.JPG**



**Photo 9 - Truck\_2\_Suspension\_2\_26\_0100\_10\_02\_07.JPG**



**Photo 10 - Truck\_2\_Suspension\_3\_26\_0100\_10\_02\_07.JPG**



**Photo 11 - Truck\_1a\_Tractor\_26\_0100\_10\_03\_07.JPG**



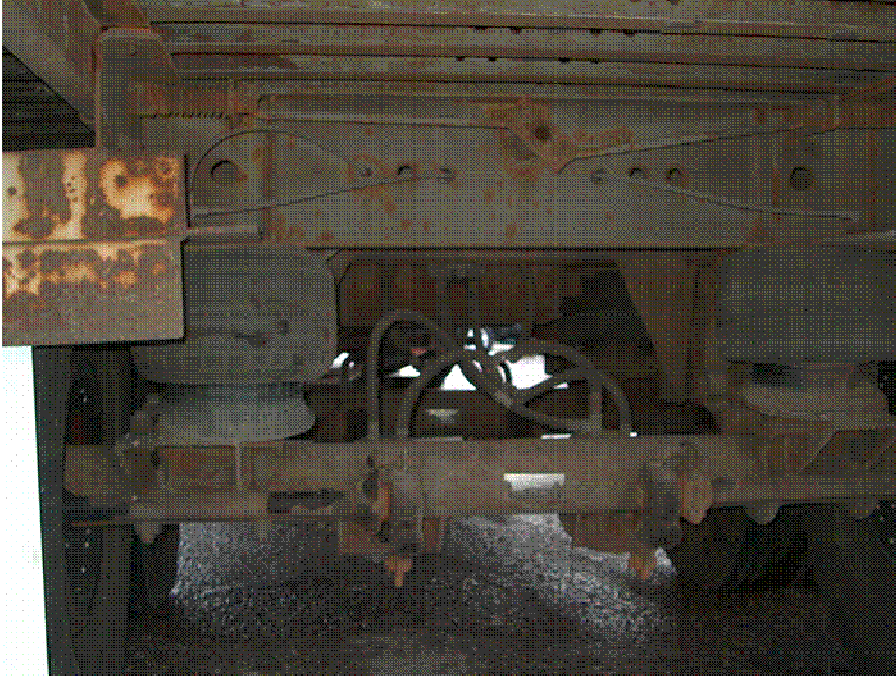
**Photo 12 - Truck\_1a\_Trailer\_1\_26\_0100\_10\_03\_07.JPG**



**Photo 13 - Truck\_1a\_Suspension\_1\_26\_0100\_10\_03\_07.JPG**



**Photo 14 - Truck\_1a\_Suspension\_2\_26\_0100\_10\_03\_07.JPG**



**Photo 15 - Truck\_1a\_Suspension\_3\_26\_0100\_10\_03\_07.JPG**

## Michigan Dept of Transportation Classification and Weight Parameters for WIM

Class	Vehicle Description	# axles	Spacing 1	Spacing 2	Spacing 3	Spacing 4	Spacing 5	Spacing 6	Spacing 7	Spacing 8	Spacing 9	Spacing 10	Weight Min-Max
1	Motorcycle	2	0.1-6.0										100-3000
2	Car	2	6.0-10.1										1000-8000
3	Truck	2	10.1-16.0										1000-8000
4	Bus	2	21.09-40.0										12000 >
5	2D	2	8.0-21.09										8000 >
2	Car / 1 Axle Trailer	3	6.0-10.1	6.0-30.0									1000-12000
3	Truck / 1 Axle Trailer	3	10.1-16.0	6.0-30.0									1000-15000
4	Bus	3	21.09-40	3.0-7.0									20000 >
5	2D / 1 Axle Trailer	3	8.0-21.09	6.3-30.0									15000-12000
6	3 Axle Single Unit	3	8.0-26.0	2.5-6.3									12000 >
8	Semi 2-1	3	8.0-23.09	11.0-40.0									20000 >
2	Car / 2 Axle Trailer	4	6.0-10.1	6.0-30.0	1.0-11.99								1000-12000
3	Truck / 2 Axle Trailer	4	10.1-16.0	6.0-30.0	1.0-11.99								1000-15000
5	2D / 2 Axle Trailer	4	8.0-23.09	6.3-30.0	1.0-11.99								15000-20000
7	4 Axle Single Unit	4	8.0-23.09	2.5-6.3	2.5-13.0								12000 >
8	Semi 2-2	4	8.0-23.09	11.0-45.0	2.5-11.99								20000 >
8	Semi 3-1	4	8.0-26.00	2.5-6.3	6.1-45.0								20000 >
3	Truck / 3 Axle Trailer	5	10.1-16.0	6.0-30.0	1.0-11.99	1.0-11.99							1000-15000
7	5 Axle Single Unit	5	8.0-23.09	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3							12000 >
9	Semi 3-2	5	8.0-26.0	2.5-6.3	6.0-45.0	2.5-27.0							20000 >
9	Semi 2-3	5	8.0-23.09	11.0-45.0	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3							20000 >
11	Semi 2-1-2	5	8.0-26.0	11.0-26.0	6.0-20.0	11.0-26.0							12,000 >
10	Semi 3-3	6	8.0-26.0	2.5-6.3	6.1-45.0	2.5-11.99	2.5-11.99						20,000 >
10	Semi 2-4	6	8.0-23.09	11.0-45.0	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3						20,000 >
10	Semi 4-2	6	8.0-26.0	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	6.1-46.0	2.5-11.99						20,000 >
12	Semi 3-1-2	6	8.0-26.0	2.5-6.3	11.0-26.0	6.0-24.0	11.0-26.0						12,000 >
10	Semi 3-4	7	8.0-26.0	2.5-6.3	10.0-20.0	6.0-12.0	6.0-12.0	6.0-12.0					20,000 >
10	Semi 3-4	7	8.0-26.0	2.5-6.3	3.5-45.0	2.5-12.0	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3					20,000 >
13	Semi 3-*-*	7	8.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0					20,000 >
10	Semi 3-5	8	8.0-26.0	2.5-6.3	3.5-45.0	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3				20,000 >
10	Semi 3-5	8	8.0-26.0	2.5-6.3	10.0-20.0	6.0-12.0	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3				20,000 >
13	Semi 3-*-*	8	8.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0				20,000 >
10	Semi 3-6	9	8.0-26.0	2.5-6.3	3.5-45.0	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3			20,000 >
10	Semi 3-6	9	8.0-26.0	2.5-6.3	10.0-20.0	6.0-12.0	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3			20,000 >
10	Semi 4-5	9	8.0-26.0	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	6.3-15.0	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3			20,000>
13	Semi 3-*-*	9	8.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0			20,000 >
10	Semi 3-7	10	8.0-26.0	2.5-6.3	3.5-45.0	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3		20,000 >
10	Semi 3-7	10	8.0-26.0	2.5-6.3	10.0-20.0	6.0-12.0	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3		20,000 >
10	Semi 4-6	10	8.0-26.0	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	6.3-15.0	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3		20,000>
10	Semi 5-5	10	8.0-26.0	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	6.3-15.0	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3		20,000>
13	Semi 3-*-*	10	8.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0			20,000 >
10	Semi 3-7	10	8.0-26.0	2.5-6.3	3.5-45.0	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3		20,000 >
10	Semi 3-7	10	8.0-26.0	2.5-6.3	10.0-20.0	6.0-12.0	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3		20,000 >
10	Semi 4-6	10	8.0-26.0	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	6.3-15.0	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3		20,000>
10	Semi 5-5	10	8.0-26.0	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	6.3-15.0	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3		20,000>
13	Semi 3-*-*	10	8.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0			20,000 >
10	Semi 3-8	11	8.0-26.0	2.5-6.3	3.5-45.0	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3		20,000 >
10	Semi 3-8	11	8.0-26.0	2.5-6.3	10.0-20.0	6.0-12.0	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3		20,000 >
10	Semi 5-6	11	8.0-26.0	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	6.3-15.0	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3	2.5-6.3		20,000>
13	Semi 3-*-*	11	8.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0	3.0-45.0			20,000 >

## System Operating Parameters

### Michigan SPS-1 (Lane 4)

Validation Visit	October 2, 2007	July 11, 2006
Factor		
Overall	900	820
Front axle	1039	1039
Bin 1 (50 mph)	1000	1106
Bin 2 (60 mph)	1050	1150
Bin 3 (70 mph)	1071	1171
Piezo 1	960	960
Piezo 2	1040	1040